The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,225.—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, JUNE 18, 1875.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

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Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 67
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Ten Lines and under—

First insertion Rs. 5 0

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Third do. ,, 2 8

Fourth and succeeding insertions ,, 0 2½ As. a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion 8 As. per Line.

Second do. 4½ ,, ,,

Third and succeeding 2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines Re. 1 0

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Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE, CALLING AT ADEN, JEDDAH, ALGIERS AND LISBON.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), will despatch the S. S. ORIENTAL, 1,481 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander Templeton, as above from Kurrachee on THURSDAY, the 1st July. Cargo and Passengers can be booked from Bombay and all the Ports at which the Company's Steamers touch.

The Oriental is fitted in the usual style of the Company's Vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 40 First-class Passengers and 12 Second-class.

The Vessel with Cargo and Passengers will leave Bombay on TUESDAY, the 22nd instant, but Passengers leaving Bombay by the steamer of Saturday, the 26th inst., will be in time for her at Kurrachee.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 1st June, 1875.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, every week.

The S. S. MALDA, 1,945 Tons, 300 H. P., Commander F. M. Borer, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 19th June at 2 P.M.

June 1875.		July 1875.	
Leaves BOMBAY	19	Leaves Madras	2
,, Carwar	20	,, Coconada	4
,, Narrakal	21	,, Vizagapatam	5
,, Alleppey	21	,, Bimlipatam	5
,, Tuticorin	24	,, Calingapatam	6
,, Colombo	26	,, Gopaipore	7
,, Galle	27	,, False Point	9
,, Negapatam	30	Arrives CALCUTTA	10

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamer on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Atcheen, Padang and Moluccos Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

P.S.—Weather permitting, the Steamer will call at Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore and Cochin.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The S. S. BURMAH, 1,081 Tons, 142 H. P., Commander T. Sanders, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd June 1875, at 4 P.M.

June 1875.		July 1875.	
Leaves BOMBAY	23	Leaves BUSREH	12
,, Kurrachee	27	,, Fao	12
,, Gwadur	29	,, Bushire	14
,, Jask July	1	,, Linga	18
,, Bunder Abbas	2	,, Bunder Abbas	20
,, Linga	4	,, Muscat	22
,, Bushire	6	,, Kurrachee	27
,, Fao	8	Arrive BOMBAY	30
Arrive BUSREH	9		

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the Monsoon despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every SATURDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every WEDNESDAY at 2 P.M.

The S.S. BUSHEER, 792 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. Smith, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 19th June 1875, at 2 P.M.

The S.S. BURMAH, 1081 Tons, 142 H.P., Commander T. Sanders, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd June 1875, at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles	52	35	14-10

Including Wines. Without food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

PERSIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st of July, 1875.
INDIA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st August, 1875.
SUMATRA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st September, 1875.
ASSYRIA, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st October, 1875.
INDIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st November, 1875.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second-Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1875.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.

The regular Steamers leave TRIESTE on the 1st and BOMBAY on the 5th of every month.

THE following or other First-class Steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Trieste :—

		Tons.	H.P.	
Steamer	CALIPSO,	2,000,	220,	about 5th July 1875.
Passenger Steamer	CASTORE,	2,700,	250,	about 5th Aug. 1875.

The CALIPSO can accommodate 30 Cabin Passengers at £40 to Trieste.

The Passenger Steamer CASTORE has excellent First and Second class accommodation.

Rates of Passage-money by Passenger Steamers (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	£45 0	£35 0	£19-0
To Port Said	£33 6	£23 0	£14-6
To Suez	£32 8	£22 0	£13-7
To Aden	£19 4	£16 0	£7-7

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Agent.

28, Bombay Green, 7th June 1875.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	June.
LOMBARDY	E. M. Gillson.	2723	450	18th—Southampton.
TEHERAN	A. H. Johnson	2333	400	25th—Suez, &c.
				July.
AUSTRALIA	J. Murray	3648	600	2nd—Southampton.
KASHGAR	G. J. Babot	2609	450	9th—Suez, &c.
INDUS	N. Stewart	3478	500	16th—Southampton.
DELHI	G. Lee	2178	400	23rd—Suez, &c.
DECCAN	J. D. Gaby	3128	600	30th—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct ; but by the alternate steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 11th June 1875.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 28th June 1875, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. CATHAY, (2,982 tons, and 450 H.P.), Captain R. T. Dundas, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, the 25th June 1875.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 14th June 1875.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

SAILING ABOUT THE 20TH INSTANT.

THE fine Steamer COROMANDEL, 1,979 Tons, John D. Mahy, Commander, will be despatched as above.

This Steamer is favorably known in the East India Trade, for which she was specially designed, having her Cabins and Saloon on Upper Deck.

PASSAGE MONEY Rs. 500,

exclusive of Wines and Liquors, which can be had on board at moderate prices.

For further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.,
OR
MACKINLAY, SIMPSON & Co.

Bombay, 1st June 1875.

ANCHOR LINE.

THE following powerful Steamers will be despatched to LIVERPOOL via SUEZ CANAL.

	Tons.	H.P.	
EUROPA	2,277	424 Nominal,	about 10th July.
CALEDONIA	2,125	424 ,,	10th Augt.

These Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers and exceptionally good accommodation for Second-class Passengers, and each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

The Steamers will receive quick despatch and may be depended on to make good passages.

FARES.	1st Class.	2nd Class.
LIVERPOOL	Rs. 500	Rs. 300
SUEZ	,, 350	,, 200

For passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.
Agents.

11th June, 1875.

FREIGHT TO NEW YORK.—CARGO will be taken at through rates for New York by the steamers of the Anchor Line. No delay will take place in the transhipment and forwarding of such cargo.

For further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Anchor Line of Steamers.

Bombay, 1st April 1875.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT MILITARY SQUARE, FORT.

On MONDAY the 5th proximo, at 4 P. M. Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to submit to Public Auction, on the premises, the following valuable Landed property viz :—

All that piece or parcel of Land or ground with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house, and premises standing thereon, situate, lying and being, on the south side of Military Square, within the Fort of Bombay and in the subdistrict of the Fort, containing by admeasurement two hundred and eighty square yards, and four ninths of a square yard, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the north by the public high way called Military Square, on or towards the south by the house of Yacoob Semah, on or towards the east by Military Lane, and on or towards the west by the house of Yacoob Semah, and registered in the books of the Collector of Assessment under No. 4.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 18th June 1875.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO—THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 18th inst., at 2 P. M. Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Messrs. D. Sassoon's Wharf, Colaba, by order of Parruck Munsookram Cahandass, and on account of whom it may concern the following about 100 Bags (Borahs) Dholera Cotton.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 18th June 1875.

NOTICES.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS,
J. J. CORDES & Co.,

The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" or "Cross" as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above must not be confounded with

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

Dos Works :—NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

SHACKLETON & Co.,
EXPORT PROVISION MERCHANTS,
45, BOTOLPH LANE,
LONDON.

REAL YORK HAMS.
PRIME WILTSHIRE BACON.
BERKLEY, CHEDDAR, PINE, STILTON, and EDAM CHEESES, &c., &c.

Orders must be accompanied by remittances or references to first-rate London Houses.

J. & E. ATKINSON,
WHOLESALE AND EXPORT PERFUMERY, AND FANCY SOAP MANUFACTURERS,
24, OLDBOND STREET, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1799.

EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDALS.

LONDON......1862—PRIZE MEDAL.
PARIS ....1867—ONLY SILVER MEDAL.
CORDOVA.....1872—ONLY MEDAL AWARDED.
LIMA ....1872—THE SILVER MEDAL.
VIENNA......1873—GRAND MEDAL—"PROGRESS."

ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED WHITE ROSE AND OTHER PERFUMES.

ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED EAU DE COLOGNE.

ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED BROWN WINDSOR SOAP, &c.

N.B.—All Perfumes, Lavender Waters, Eau de Cologne, &c. manufactured "in Bond," and shipped duty free at great reduction.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

CAUTION.—Many spurious imitations are now sold of Messrs. J. & E. Atkinson's Goods ; orders should therefore be sent direct or through commission houses of repute. Their goods are kept by all respectable dealers throughout the World.

Wholesale Agents in Bombay............D. S. KEMP & Co.

THE "TERAI" HAT,

For Ladies and Gentlemen. A soft double Hat for warm climates. Can be folded and closely packed without damage. Especially adapted for travelling purposes.

ANDRE AND CO., HATTERS,
127, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON,

Direct the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen to their New "TERAI HAT," now much worn in all the northern provinces of India, and highly recommended. FORWARDED RETAIL POST FREE TO ANY PART OF INDIA, PRICE 23s. 6d. THE DOUBLE HAT.

Sir,—I am happy to be able to speak in the highest terms of your "Terai Hat," for EASE, COMFORT, CONVENIENCE OF PACKING, AND DURABILITY. Although the Hat is hardly a sufficient protection for the head in the extreme heat of the Plains of India, YET FOR ALL WORK IN THE HILLS AT ALL SEASONS, FOR JOURNEYS, AND FOR GENERAL WEAR IN THE COOLER WEATHER IN THE PLAINS, it is admirably adapted. The late Earl of Mayo constantly wore your "Terai Hat," which was recommended to him by Colonel Ramsay.

I remain, yours faithfully,
O. T. BURNE,
Late Secretary to His Excellency the late Earl of Mayo.

16th July, 1873.

Gentlemen,—I have found your Terai Hat a first-rate Hat. I never wear anything else when in the district. It is a wonderful protection from the sun, and is, in my opinion, not ONLY FITTED FOR THE COOL SLOPES OF THE HIMALAYAS, BUT FOR THE SEVERE HEAT OF THE PLAINS OF INDIA. I wear it in May, at Poona, the hottest season of the year, and find it preferable to the ordinary felt Helmet. The Lady's HAT IS PRONOUNCED TO BE PERFECTION AS A RIDING HAT.

I am, Gentlemen, yours faithfully,
AYRE PULLAN, Captain,
Deputy-Supt. G. T. Survey of India.

4th June, 1874.

ANDRE'S NEW PATENT PITH AND FELT SOLAR HATS,

Known as Beake's Patent, WELL VENTILATED, SUN AND WATERPROOF.

These new Hats are remarkable for their superiority in respect of quality, finish, lightness and comfort, are made in various shapes for Ladies and Gentlemen, and are likely to supersede the plain felt Air Chamber Hat hitherto worn.

TRADE ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY,
BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12

Single Copy Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOW READY,
THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE,

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—

A Specially-Written Market Report.

Freight Report, &c.

Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.

Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1867 and 1874 respectively.

Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1867 and 1874 respectively.

Share List and Rates of Exchange.

List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and of arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week

Annual Subscription in advance ......Rs. 10

Single Copy Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

D'ARCY READ'S "GHOST" IN HIS NEW HOME.

LARGE BUNGALOW OPPOSITE THE GRANT ROAD RAILWAY BRIDGE.

SATURDAY, 19TH JUNE, 1875,
GRAND OPENING NIGHT,
to commence with an
ENTIRELY NEW PHANTASMAGORIA,
ENTITLED;
YE PAST, PRESENT, AND FUTURE.

SONGS { "I want a Sweetheart." "I'm Ninety-five."

PART II.
"TEMPTATION,"
THE
KNIGHT WATCHING HIS ARMOUR,
Vision of Mary, his Betrothed, surrounded by Angels.

SONGS { "Queen of my soul." "A Friar of Orders Grey." Duet—"Moonlight." "I heard a Spirit Sing." Chorus—Preciosa.

INTERVAL OF TEN MINUTES.

To conclude with a laughable Spectral Monologue, entitled :
"THE HAUNTED MISER,"
who is tormented by Ghosts, Demons, Lovers, Spirites, Phantoms, Fairies, Singers, Sphinxes, &c.
IMPERSONATORS OF THE VARIOUS CHARACTERS.
Mr. and Mrs. D'Arcy Read—Miss Fanny.
Neshett—Miss Violetta Smith.
Messrs. Rogers, Emett, Hampton, Cumming, Thompson and Page.

Doors open at 8-30 ; to commence at 9 P.M.

ADMISSION.

Front Seats (Reserved)	Rs. 2	0
Second Seats	,, 1	0
Third Class	,, 0	8
Family Ticket (Reserved) to admit 4	,, 7	0
Ditto Unreserved do.	,, 5	0

CHILDREN AND SCHOOLS, HALF PRICE.

Tickets to be obtained of
Messrs. S. ROSE & Co.,
Bombay Musical Depot.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S.S. VIXEN, arrived from LIVERPOOL, are requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS.

No CLAIMS for DAMAGE or SHORT DELIVERY will be admitted under any circumstances unless passed by the Captain before departure of the Vessel.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents s. s. Vixen.

Bombay, 17th June 1875.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

SPECIAL TRAIN SERVICE FOR MATHERAN PASSENGERS DISCONTINUED.

The public are hereby informed that the Special Train, leaving NERAL at 6-50 A.M. on MONDAY MORNINGS for Passengers from MATHERAN, is DISCONTINUED.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 17th June 1875.

EXTRACT OF CHICKEN.

GUARANTEED to be a PURE EXTRACT of the FLESH and BONES of CHICKEN. When dissolved in water it forms a most nutritious food for Invalids, Infants, and delicate persons ; and in Sea-sickness and similar emergencies, it is frequently the only nourishment that can be borne by the patient.

Per Pot, Rs. 3.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

SPECTACLES.

THE Undersigned have on hand a very fine SELECTION of these valuable INSTRUMENTS, as well as

EYE GLASSES,
COLOURED EYE PRESERVERS, &c.,

and invite inspection from all requiring *aids to the sight*. Consisting of

Clear Spectacles of Brazilian Pebble.
Neutral Tinted or Darkened Spectacles.
Double Eye Glasses of Pebble.
Single Eye Glasses of Pebble.

These are assorted for the various degrees of long and short sight, ensuring the exact power required.

The Spectacles are set in Frames of *Blue Steel, Gilt Steel, and Gilt Sterling Silver*. The Double Eye Glasses in Gold, Nickel-plated Steel and Tortoise-shell, and the Single Eye Glasses are unmounted, being simply pierced for a Cord.

THE COLOURED EYE PRESERVERS,
CONSIST OF

Railway Spectacles, being Tinted Glasses set in Gauze Sides and Steel Frames.

Horse-shoe Spectacles ; Tinted Glasses, Horse-shoe Form with Sides of same shape, in Steel Frames.

Spoon-shape Spectacles ; Tinted *Goggles* in Steel Frames.

Plain Tinted Goggles in Gauze and Elastic Cords.

THE FULLEST INFORMATION AND ASSISTANCE SUPPLIED ON APPLICATION.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

BEAR CUBS, 5 months old, and very tame, to be disposed of by "F. P.," care of GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

SURGEON required for Canal Steamer sailing for Liverpool about 22nd inst. Apply to GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

FOR SALE, a PIANO, by Collard and Collard, in excellent order, Rs. 350. W. ADAMS' Metal Mart, Byculla.

IMMEDIATE SALE—Grand PIANO 400 Rupees. Mail Phaeton (new) Horse, Harness, 650 Rupees. Apply to Dr. CRANE, R. A., Colaba.

FOR SALE, a six H.P. horizontal high-pressure Tangye Engine, nearly new, in first-rate order, with 40 feet countershaft and pulleys. For particulars, apply to KNOOP & Co.

WANTED, a situation as Superintendent, Supervisor, or Clerk of Works. The applicant is thoroughly conversant with the construction of Engineering works, a good practical Mechanic, and well versed in Hindoostanee. Salary no object. Address, B.J., care of Station Master, E.I.R., Jubbulpoor.

WANTED.

WANTED, a NEW or SECOND HAND H. P. ENGINE, Horizontal preferred, with or without Boiler. Cylinder 15 inches, Strokes 22. Apply, stating price, to "A. O."

Bombay, 15th June 1875.

NOTICES.

A WASTAGE ALLOWANCE will be made on SHIPMENTS of SALT from Salt Works in the Bombay Presidency for EXPORTATION to CALCUTTA in square-rigged vessels UNDER CONDITIONS which can be ascertained on application at the Bombay Office of the Undersigned.

C. PRITCHARD,
Collector of Salt Revenue.

Poona, 14th June 1875.

PALE TONIC BITTERS,

As supplied to the Ashantee Expedition.

"VAUGHAN-JONES'" CELEBRATED ORANGE BITTERS ("Standard" Brand)—See Name and Address on Bottles, Are a fine tonic, very fragrant, and a delicious favour. To be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India, and wholesale of

E. VAUGHAN-JONES, 5, Water Lane, London.

NOTICES.

PATENT RUBBER SEALS.

THESE SEALS are now supplied through Messrs. THACKER, VINING & Co., Rampart Row, Bombay. Seals with moveable Dates, adapted for 10 or more years, at an extra cost.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

INDIAN SCENERY,
PHOTOGRAPHED BY J. SACHE,
10 BY 8, PICTURES, EACH Rs. 1-8.
SOUNDY & Co., AGENTS, BOMBAY.

WATERPROOFS FOR THE MONSOON.

WHITE INDIA RUBBER COATS	Rs. 13-8	or Rs. 19-8 the Suit.
WHITE INDIA RUBBER LEGGINGS	,, 4-8	
WHITE INDIA RUBBER CAPS	,, 3 8	
DOUBLE VULCANIZED WHITE RUBBER COATS, extra thick for rough Wear	Rs. 11-0	or Rs. 18-8 the Suit.
DOUBLE VULCANIZED WHITE RUBBER LEGGINGS	,, 5-8	
DOUBLE VULCANIZED WHITE RUBBER CAPS	,, 3 8	
EXTRA QUALITY DOUBLE PROOFED WHITE RUBBER COATS, recommended for Board-ship Wear	Rs. 20-0	or Rs. 27-8 the Suit.
EXTRA QUALITY DOUBLE PROOFED WHITE RUBBER LEGGINGS	,, 5-8	
EXTRA QUALITY DOUBLE PROOFED WHITE RUBBER CAPS	,, 3-8	

INVERNESS CAPES.

WHITE INDIA RUBBER CAPES	Rs. 18-0	or Rs. 25 the Suit.
WHITE INDIA RUBBER LEGGINGS	,, 5 8	
WHITE INDIA RUBBER CAPS	,, 3-8	
EXTRA QUALITY DOUBLE PROOFED WHITE RUBBER CAPES	Rs. 25-0	or Rs. 33 the Suit.
EXTRA QUALITY DOUBLE PROOFED WHITE RUBBER LEGGINGS	,, 5 8	
EXTRA QUALITY DOUBLE PROOFED WHITE RUBBER CAPS	,, 3 8	
DRAB FINE TWILLED CAPES, the best article procurable, warranted not to stick	Rs. 30-0	

ANY OF THE ABOVE SOLD SEPARATELY.

AMERICAN LEATHER CLOTH,
OF EXTRA THICKNESS, FOR
SEPOYS' AND GHORAWALLAS' CLOAKS AND PUGREE COVERS.

LADIES' WATERPROOF CLOAKS.

TO ENVELOPE THE ENTIRE FIGURE, INVALUABLE TO TRAVELLERS, Rs. 12-8 to Rs. 25.

LADIES' GALOSHES, Rs. 3 per Pair.

GENTLEMEN'S GALOSHES, Rs. 3 per Pair.

GENTLEMEN'S INDIA RUBBER HESSIAN BOOTS, Rs. 12-8 to 17-8.

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COTTON : Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 3-8 ALPACA : Rs. 5-8 to Rs. 7-8. SILK : Rs. 7-8 to Rs. 20.

10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT, OR ONE ANNA AND A HALF ALLOWED ON EACH RUPEE FOR READY MONEY ORDERS AMOUNTING TO 10 RUPEES.

WATSON AND CO.,
8 & 9, CHURCH-GATE STREET, & 22 & 23,
RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

TO SMOKERS.

COCONADA CIGARS AND CHEROOTS.

ARRIVAL OF A CHOICE CONSIGNMENT FOR THE MONSOON.

PREPARED SPECIALLY OF SELECTED TOBACCO.

LEISURE HOURS.
DOLLY VARDENS.
BABINGTONS.
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TRICHINOPOLY CIGARS AND CHEROOTS.

DAWSON'S
NO. 1 AND PRIME.
THOMPSON'S
NO. 1 AND PRIME.
PRINCIPES AND REGALIAS.

DINDIGUL HAVANNAHS,
MR. NEUBERG'S OWN BRAND,
THE INDIAN HAVANNAH *PAR EXCELLENCE.*

In drawing attention to the above, Mr. Neuberg respectfully begs to inform his constituents and the public in general, that he has rarely had a choicer assortment of Cigars and Cheroots than the present, and submits their superiority to the test of trial with confidence.

SAMPLES AND PRICE LISTS,
POST FREE ON APPLICATION.

J. NEUBERG
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

SARSAPARILLA.

Wilkinson's Essence of Fluid Extract of

RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

IS THE ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED BY THE FACULTY AS A WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD.

It is not much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION OF BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will, by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little daily (in accordance with the instructions given), the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommended your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla.*"—*Medical Review.*

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequlæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

The late Lord Clyde writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling empressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two adimates me."

"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* cured me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY

THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, London.

Sold in quarter, half, and pint bottles.

Caution.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public ; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark (W. in a diamond)

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BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINOIDINE.

WITMORE'S

COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.

STOMACHIC DINNER PILLS.

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THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent St., London

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CASH vs. CREDIT.

THE great advantage of the above SYSTEM is obvious, the Purchasers receive the full benefit of the ruling Market Prices as it enables the Seller to go to Market with ready-money and buy his Goods at a great advantage, consequently allows him to SELL at a much REDUCED RATE.

A. COOK & CO.,
LONDON HOUSE,
(OPPOSITE JAFFER SULLIMAN'S)
TAILORS, SHIRT-MAKERS & GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
HAVE ADOPTED THE ABOVE SYSTEM

Their motto being small profits and quick returns.

PRICE LIST.

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

DRESS SUITS.

	Rs.	as.
Super-fine Black Ladies' Cloth, Wool Dyed and well-finished	70	0
Frock Coat of same	40	0
Superfine West of England Broad Cloth, Wool, Dyed very light, lined throughout Silk, and finished in the best West-End style	80	0
Dress Trowsers of the best single Kerseymere very light and elastic	22	0
White Vests of the best Diamond and Ribbed Marsala each.	5	8
Morning Coats for Visiting, of the New Blue and Black Ribbed or Checked coating and finished in superior style from	28	0
Vests to Match	6	8
Frock Coat finished in same style	50	0
A Variety of fancy mixed Coatings, very light in texture from	25	0
Vests to Match	5	0

TROWSERS.

	Rs.	as.
A splendid assortment of the newest Goods just opened, consisting of Striped and Checked Angolas, Doeskins, Tweeds, &c., not to be surpassed from Rs. 10 to	15	0
Riding Trowsers, a large selection of Cords, Whip Cords and Bliss's Tweeds, a perfect fit guaranteed	16	8
Blue Serge Suits for the coming season, Yarn, Dyed, and warranted Fast Color	25	0

DRILL SUITS.

	Rs.	as.
Best American Drill, very cool	10	0
Trowsers, per ½ dozen	20	0
Russia Duck for Hard Wear, Riding, &c., per pair	4	8

SHIKAR KIT.

	Rs.	as.
The new Shikar Cloth, in a variety of shades, pronounced by Shikaries the most durable article yet produced, per Suit, with padded back	14	0

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

In this department every novelty will be found and our prices will, on comparison, be found cheaper than other firms. Special attention is paid and a comfortable fit guaranteed. A trial is solicited.

	Rs.	as.
White Long Cloth, Cambric fronts, six	29	0
Superfine Long Cloth, best Linen, Military Fronts and Cuffs six	26	0
Dress Shirts embroidered fronts, each	6	8
Best French, Cambric, all the newest Patterns Collars attached six	26	0
Oxford Cloth, a great variety, Cool and absorbing, the genuine article, six	28	0
Taffa Cloth, a thinner material than the Oxford, very cool six	30	0
Best Wove Flannel, in neat and plain colours, thoroughly shrunk, each	7	0
Silk and Wool, a splendid material for the Districts, being cooler than Flannel, and more durable, each	7	8

SLEEPING KIT.

	Rs.	as.
Spun Silk Suit	18	0
Silk and Wool	16	0
Best Wove Flannel	15	0
Striped Cambric.	5	0
Oxford Cloth from	5	3

HOSIERY, SCARVES, HATS, TOWELS, &c., a large assortment

TRUNKS, PORTMANTEAUX and DECK CHAIRS.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS will find this the cheapest House in Bombay, every article being ready for use.

A LARGE CONSIGNMENT OF

WATERPROOF CLOTHING,

FOR THE MONSOONS, VERY LIGHT AND DURABLE,

PRICE—PER SUIT, Rs. 15.

Mofussil residents can be fitted by sending size of chest over coat.

A. COOK & CO.,
LONDON HOUSE, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

BADHAM AND COMPANY'S.
SPECIAL KIT

FOR OVERLAND PASSENGERS AND TRAVELLERS,

READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

CASH PRICES.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.		Rs. a.		Rs. a
Deck Suits 10 to 16	8	Children's White Cotton Socks from doz 6-8 to	12 8	Ladies' Carriage Bags, fitted complete	58 8	Warm Gloves	1 8
Overland Suits	25 0	Heather Merino do 6-8 to	12 8	Gents' Dressing Cases	11 8	Mits	1 8
Warm Suits	30 0	Travelling Caps	3 8	Soiled Linen Bags, all sizes 5 to	6 0	Mufflers	2 12
Overcoats and Inverness Capes from	35 0	Travelling Seal-skin Caps 6-8 to	8 8	Cash Bags	6 12	Pins, Scarf	1 0
Dressing Gowns 9 to	20 0	Travelling Hats 3-8 to	4 8	Courier do 4-8 to	12 8	Sailors' Knot 1-8 to	3 0
Pyjamas	3 0	Cardingan Jackets, very warm 9-8 to	12 8	Money Belts 2-8 to	6 8	Windsors for Bow or Ring 1-8 to	4 0
Oxford Shirts, Collar attached	5 12	Sheets, per pair	9 8	Sovereign Boxes 3 to	4 8	Sponge Bags	1 8
White do.	4 8	Pillow Cases, each 1-4 to	2 8	Tiffin Baskets fitted 16 to	22 8	Sponges	8 8
French Cambric do., Collar attached	4 8	Blankets each	10 8	Air Pillows	5 0	Soap Boxes	1 8
English Cambric do.	4 0	Long Rugs or Scotch Mauds 10 to	15 0	Travelling do	1 8	Smelling Salts, per bottle	2 8
Best Shrunk Flannel do.	8 0	Rezais or Quilts	5 8	English Feather do	7 8	Aramotic Vinegar per bot	2 0
Silk and Wool do.	8 8	Portmanteaus or Overland Trunks 12-8 to	23	Do. Horse Hair do	7 8	Tooth Brush Guards	0 10
Spun Silk do.	11 0	Solid Leather do	40 0	Folding Camp Bedsteads	35 0	Do. Brushes	0 10
Gents' Under Vests 3 8 to	6 0	Extra Large do	75 0	Cork Mattrasses	19 8	Nail Do.	0 12
Bathing Drawers	2 0	Black Hide Bags	11 8	Cotton do.	15 0	Hair Brushes and Combs in Pigskin case 9-8 to	12 8
Gents' Under Pants 4 to	8 0	Extra large do	21 0	Rug Straps 1-8 to	2 8	Razors, Ivory Handles	3 8
Gents' Cotton Socks doz.	8 8	Gladstone Bags	35 0	Waterproof Coats	10 0	Do. Strops 3-8 to	5 8
Warm do. ,,	15 8	Travelling Writing Cases fitted	12 8	60-Inch Drab Twill Waterproof Sheeting	6 0	Nail Scissors 1-8 to	1 12
Ladies' Under Vests 4-8 to	6 8	Gents' Bags, fitted complete	72 0	42-Inch White Waterproof	4 8	Champagne Taps	8 8
Ladies' White Cotton Hose doz	13 8			Linen Faced Collars	0 12	Pocket Knives	2 8
Ladies' Heather Merino Hose doz	9 8			Linen Collars doz.	6 0	Marine Soap, 3 cakes for	0 12
				Cambric Handkerhiefs ,,	5 0	Shaving do. Stick	1 0
						Overland Chairs, best Beech	6 to 12

TIGER CLAW, SWAMY, SILVER AND GOLD TRICHINOPOLY JEWELLERY, VERY SUITABLE PRESENTS FOR FRIENDS AT HOME.

A LARGE STOCK OF READY MADE CLOTHING ALWAYS ON HAND.

BADHAM AND COMPANY,
CIVIL, MILITARY, AND NAVAL TAILORS.
23, RAMPART ROW. BOMBAY.

SOUNDY & CO'S
CARRIAGE SHOW ROOMS.

BROUGHAMS, VICTORIAS, PARK PHAETONS, DOG CARTS,

CARRIAGES BOUGHT, AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

SHOW ROOMS, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

MILLINERY.

BOMBAY SEASON.

MRS. JACOB HUNT,
MILLINER AND DRESS-MAKER,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY AND EAST STREET, POONA,

HAS much pleasure in announcing the ARRIVAL and OPENING of FRESH MILLINERY and NEW GOODS for the SEASON in both her Establishments.

BALL, VISITING & HOME TOILETTES in all the New Fabrics.
MILLINERY HATS AND BONNETS.
STRAW DITTO.
NEW JET TRIMMINGS.
FRENCH FLOWERS.
BRIDAL OUTFITS.
EVERY REQUISITE FOR MOURNING.
FRESH KID GLOVES, WHITE AND COLORED from Rs. 2 to Rs. 3.

Careful and Prompt Attention paid to all Out-Station Orders.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & COMPANY,
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, AND OPTICIANS.

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF SPECTACLES WARRANTED BEST WHITE PEBBLES :

Gold Spectacles with Case	Rs. 30	Gold Eyeglasses	Rs 35
Steel Spectacles with Case	,, 16	Steel Eyeglasses	,, 16

FULL PARTICULARS ABOUT WATCHES AND JEWELLERY WILL BE FOUND ELSEWHERE.

Bombay, 4, Hummum Street. C. MARCKS & Co.

NOTICES.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN MAIL STEAM COMPANY (Limited).

UNDER POSTAL CONTRACT WITH THE QUEENSLAND GOVERNMENT.

For the CONVEYANCE of PASSENGERS and CARGO between LONDON, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and AUSTRALIA, via TORRES STRAITS.

GUTHRIE & CO.,
General Agents, Singapore.

For Time Tables, Rates of Freight and Passage, and other information, apply to

LYALL, RENNIE & CO.,
Calcutta.

MACFARLANE'S CASTINGS.

ARCHITECTURAL, SANITARY, AND ARTISTIC.

GLASGOW. 46, Washington Street. | LONDON. 84, Upper Thames Street.

New Works.—Possilpark, Glasgow.

See Fifth Edition of Catalogue, containing 3,500 new designs in

Rain Water Goods.
Railing and Gates.
Tomb Railing.
Terminals.
Cresting.
Verandahs.
Conservatories.
Covered Ways.
Balconies.
Fountains.
Columns & Lamps.
School Fittings.
Washhand Basins.
Closets and Urinals.
Baths and Troughs.

ORNAMENTAL CASTINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Orders must be accompanied by a Remittance or References to Firm in England.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY for one year of WAX CLOTH, WRAPPING CLOTH, COUNTRY SEALING WAX, TWINE, &c., required for the use of the BOMBAY GENERAL POST OFFICE will be received by the Undersigned on the 21st (Twenty-first) instant, at 12 (Twelve) Noon.

2. Parties tendering must make a cash deposit of (Rs. 500) Rupees Five Hundred, which will be forfeited in case the party whose Tender may be accepted, should refuse to fulfil the contract, or should fail to furnish forthwith the Security required by the Department.

3. No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender.

4. Samples of the Articles to be supplied, and the Forms of Tender can be seen, and particulars known, by personal application at this Office between the hours of 11 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily.

C. A. STUART, Post Master.

Bombay, General Post Office, dated 1st June 1875.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & Co., WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, and OPTICIANS, beg to draw the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen of Bombay and Out-stations to their entirely new stock of superior Gold and Silver Lever Hunting, Semi-hunting, and Crystal Case Watches, with all the latest improvements, specially manufactured for India, and warranted from 2 to 5 years. A large stock of handsome Jewellery of London Manufacture.

Watches and Jewellery sent free by Post all over India.

Palanquin, Travelling, and Office Clocks, with 8 day key level re-escapement, warranted.

Repairs carefully executed with expedition and Guarantee.

Letters to be addressed : C. MARCKS & Co., No. 4, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

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(OF MADRAS,)
CABINET MAKERS, UPHOLSTERERS,
BILLIARD-TABLE MAKERS,
CARRIAGE BUILDERS,
AND
GENERAL MANUFACTURERS,
NEXT TO KEMP & CO.'S,
BOMBAY,

BEG to invite the attention of the PUBLIC to their large STOCK of every description of

FURNITURE,

for Drawing-room, Boudoir, Dining-room, Offices, Ante-room, Camp, Messes and Clubs, Durbar-hall, &c. &c.

CHURCH FURNITURE—Altar Tables, Pulpits, Desks, Fonts, carved Chairs, Arm-chairs, Lecterns, Fauld Stools, Priedieu, Benches, Communion Tables, Railings, Screens, Carpets, Velvets, Fringes, Cushions, &c. &c.

D. & Co. have furnished St. George's Cathedral, Emmanuel Church, Christ's Church, and many others all over India.

An ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, containing upwards of 300 designs of their Furniture, can be had on application.

BILLIARD TABLES, full size, 12 feet by 6 feet, with Slates, Scroll Legs, India Rubber Cushions, &c., &c., complete, Rs. 900 Cash.

SPARE INDIA RUBBER CUSHIONS, Rs. 90; Billiard Cloth, Rs. 16, Rs. 18, and Rs 20 per yard.

Set of 3 Balls Rs. 25
Pool Balls 12 ,, ,, 100
Pyramidal 16 ,, ,, 140

BILLIARD CUES, No. 1, Rs. 2-8 ; Nos. 2 and 3, from Rs. 3 to Rs. 10 each.

Cue Tips, 8 Annas a Dozen
Chalk, 12 ,, ,,

BAGATELLES BOARDS, all sizes, with or without slate, complete, from Rs. 80 to Rs. 350.

CARRIAGE of EVERY DESCRIPTION of the BEST MAKE, combining Elegance of Design, Superior Finish, and lightness of Construction.

BROUGHAMS, with 2 and 4 Seats, for one or a pair of Horses

PILINTHUMS, very light Evening Carriages, 4 Seats, for 1 and 2 Horses.

PALANKEEN COACHES, with Venetians and Glass all round, comfortable for 4 persons, and well suited for Indian Climate.

MAIL PHAETON and WAGGONETTES, for 4 to 8 persons, with Patent Revolving Back Seats.

DOG CARTS, 4 and 2 Wheels, with or without Tops, American and London Patterns.

PONY PARK, VICTORIA and BASKET PHAETONS, very light, for 2 and 4 persons, for 1 or a pair of Ponies or a Horse.

CANOE BAROUCHES, newest pattern, received from London, Paris and Vienna ; handsome Carriages for a pair of Horses.

STATE CARRIAGES, with gilt and plated mountings, linen with the richest Silk and Damask.

BREAKS, MAIL COACHES, and other CARRIAGES made to order.

PRESENTATION ARTICLES AND TABLE ORNAMENTS—Flower Vases, Baskets, Trays, Parian Statues, Limoges Porcelain, Bronzes, one and two lights Candelabras richly ornamented, a fine collection of Steel Engravings, Chromolithographs and Photographs, &c., &c., all from the best Houses in London and Paris.

ANAMALLEE, COFFEE, and GOOSEBERRY STICKS, all sizes.

FRENCH POLISH, made by D. & Co., the best in India, can also be had at their Establishment, with directions how to use it.

ICE MACHINE—Works as a pump, gives two, three, and four decanters of Ice in less than 3 minutes. These Apparatuses advantageously compete with those of M. Carré (we quote the report of the International Exhibition, Paris, 1867). They produce cold and ice without fire, pressure, or danger, and will undoubtedly prove very serviceable to Housewives, Hospitals, and others. Can be seen in working order in their Establishment.

GARDEN PUMPS, double action, easy to work by hand; quite a novelty in Bombay, Rs. 12 each.

MADRAS MATTING, very strongly made, for Verandahs, Ante-rooms, Staircases, &c.

D. & Co. have a large stock of well-selected patent Door-locks Box and Cupboard Locks with two Keys, Padlocks of sizes, from 4 to 6 levers, Porcelain Knobs with Locks for half-doors, Picture Nails with brass heads, Picture Rings, Picture Cords, Gilt Nails, and Punka Wheels.

READING LAMPS—New models for candles, used principally for Verandahs, Tents, Bedrooms ; they are Punka-proof.

KEROSINE LAMPS, expressly made for India, Punka-proof, give a light equal to that imparted by 14 candles. Rs. 25.

MARBLE, for Pavement, white and black. 1 square foot ; Mosaic Pavements of very handsome design.

CURTAIN MATERIALS ; Glass Insulators for Pianos and Cots.

HORSE-HAIR CLOTH ; China and French Damasks, Red Velvet, Satin, Cretonnes, and Morocco Leathers.

CARPETS, with borders, new patterns, Brussels, Axminster and Velvet Pile. From Rs. 3 to Rs. 7 per yard.

WALL PAPERS—Border Papers for Half-doors, Ceilings, Punkas ; for Theatres, representing Landscapes, Streets, and Drawing-rooms, &c. &c.

D. & Co. also undertake repairing, re-lining, and polishing all sorts of Furniture, Billiard Tables, and Bagatelle Boards, and re-colouring Pool Balls.

The large Patronage D. & Co. have been favoured with all over India for many years, and having furnished from their Manufactory the Government Houses of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, the Nizam of Hydrabad, the Maharajah of Travancore, Vizianagram and Oodeypoor, and others, makes them hope for a continuance of it.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE OF CARRIAGES, WITH PRICES, SENT ON APPLICATION.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION to the ESTATE of SAMUEL POWER, Esquire, formerly of No. 188, Edgware Road, in the County of Middlesex, but late of No. 2, Schloss Strasse, Coblenz, in Prussia, who died on or about the 23rd day of March 1871, having been GRANTED by the High Court of Bombay to ROBERT BAUMBACH, Esquire, of Bombay, Merchant, Notice is hereby given, that ALL CREDITORS of the said Samuel Power are required to send in their CLAIMS upon his Estate to the Administrator at the Office of Messrs. REMINGTON and COMPANY, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, before the 14th July 1875 next, and that the Administrator will after that date proceed to DISTRIBUTE the ESTATE of the said Samuel Power without reference to claims of which he shall not have notice.—Dated this 14th day of June 1875.

REMINGTON & Co.

HAMILTON & CO.,
JEWELLERS,
RAMPART ROW.

PRESENTS TO FRIENDS AT HOME.

TRINCHINOPOLY GOLD AND SILVER JEWELLERY,
CUTTACK SILVER JEWELLERY,
CASHMERE SILVER WORK.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

ENGLISH JEWELLERY.

Gold Suites	Rs. 180, 225, 260, 300, 500
Gem ,,	,, 200, 250, 300, 350, to 600
Gold half Suites	,, 50, 55, 60, 80, 10, to 150
Gem ,, ,,	,, 75, 85, 100, 120, 150
Bracelets Chased Gold	,, 70, 80, 85, 90, 100, 125, 200
,, with Gems	,, 100, 120, 150, 200, to 1,000
Earrings, Gold	,, 18, 25, 30, 40, 50, to 100
Gem Rings	,, 30, 35, 50, 80, 100 to 1,000
Gold Lockets	,, 25, 30, 35, 40, 60, 80, 100 to 150
Gem ditto	,, 60, 80, 90, 100 to 500
Necklets, Flexible Bands	,, 100, 120, 150, 180, 200, 250.

HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, AND SIMLA.

THE
SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S
CELEBRATED LOCK-STITCH
SEWING MACHINES,
WORKED BY HAND OR TREADLE.

SEWING
SINGER'S
MACHINES
"EVERY SINGER" MACHINE BEARS THIS TRADE MARK
THE SINGER MFG CO N.Y.
TRADE MARK
THIS DESIGN IS THE PROPERTY OF
THE "SINGER" MANUFACTURING COMPY

BRAIDING, EMBROIDERING, HEMMING, TUCKING, CORDING, BINDING, QUILTING, GATHERING, TRIMMING, and all sorts of Simple Stitching on Cloth or Leather, can easily be executed on "SINGER'S" MACHINE.

The above Company sold in 1873, 232,444 Machines.

It being double the sale of any Competitor.

Instructions given free to Purchasers. Repairs of all kinds undertaken.

Needles, Silks Cottonthread, Oil and all other accessories can be supplied.

Sole Agent for Bombay, NESSERWANJEE MERWANJEE PATELL, No. 15, Meadow Street

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THURSDAY EVENING, 17TH JUNE, 1875.

YESTERDAY'S Liverpool Cotton Market closed irregular, Surats heavy, sales 10,000 bales. Spot prices were unaltered throughout, but if Reuter's quotations of 5¼d. to 5½d. per lb. for Good Fair Dhollers, May-June shipment Cape, are correct arrivals are from 1/16d. to 3/16 per lb. lower.

This morning's market opened heavy, probable sales 10,000 bales, imports 2,000.

From New York yesterday's telegram reported a decline of ⅛ cent. per lb. both in "futures" and Mid. Uplands on the spot, the day's receipts at the ports being 2,000 against 2,100 and the Exports to the U. K. 3,000 bales against 1,000 bales on the corresponding date last year.

Reuter informs us that the report of the Washington Agricultural Bureau for June states that "the present condition of the crop is the "best that has been known for five years with "the exception of 1872; the acreage has increas"ed 1 to 2 per cent., and though planted late, the "growth is comparitively good and unusually "clean." This report confirms in almost as many words the private advices which have been received lately and on which we have remarked from time to time. It is very seldom that opinions on this subject are so unanimous and this gives them all the greater weight, but it is too early yet to attempt to form crop estimates on any opinion no matter how reliable. We do know, however, that with anything like favourable weather, there is every prospect of an unusually large yield, and we may in consequence look forward to proportionately dull markets.

Coffee yesterday was dull and drooping at a decline of 1s. to 2s. per cwt., Bombay linseed is quoted 6d. per cwt. higher, while Ferozepore rapeseed has declined to the same extent.

CONSOLS this morning are quoted at 93, and French Rentes at 103¾, a decline of ½.

Nothwithstanding a further payment of £65,000 into the Bank of England, money is reported tighter owing to the numerous commercial failures. In addition to those reported yesterday, we now hear of the stoppage of Messrs N. Alexander and Sons of London, Messrs. Rainbow and Holberton of St. Helen's Place, London, and Messrs. Robert Benson and Co. of King's Arms Yard, London. The liabilities are not given, but in the case of the two first named firms they are not likely to be large, and so far as we can learn, entirely disconnected from Bombay. Messrs. Robert Benson and Company were a shipping and finance house, formerly of some standing, and although latterly their operations have been on a comparatively small scale, their liabilities are likely to be considerable. Not unlikely they may have been involved with Messrs. Alexander Collie and Company, whose stoppage must have been very widely felt, but in this instance also Bombay, if involved at all, can only be so to a small amount. Looking to the nature of these failures, Reuter's remark that more are expected is only likely to prove too true. There are a large number of houses, of a similar class to Benson and Co., whose losses of late years owing to unprofitable trade alone must have been enormous, and once they begin to go, dependent as they are upon a continuous system of financing, it is impossible to say where they will stop. The only favourable feature in the position is the fact of these stoppages coming at a time like the present, when owing to cheap money and the general dulness of business, the stain will be less felt and confined to their own more immediate circle.

The allotment of the Council drafts in London yesterday gave £568,000 to Calcutta, £1,000 to Madras and £31,000 to Bombay at an average of about 1s. 9⅞d. per rupee all round. This level is perhaps a share higher than was generally expected, and partly owing to this and partly to the uneasy feeling created by the failures reported as above, the Banks have been less willing buyers and rates at the close are accordingly very firm. Closing quotations are :—

Bank Bills, on demand............1s. 9 9/16d.
Do 6 months' sight........1s. 10 1/16d.
Credits 3 do ....1s. 10 1/16d.
Documents 3 months' sight........1s. 10 3/32d,

On Calcutta there is no change and we do not hear of any actual business.

In GOVERNMENT PAPER the result of the Loan has had no apparent effect yet. Values are nominally the same as before receipt of the news, but a great deal will depend on the nature of the subscriptions. If chiefly speculative, and likely to be thrown on the market soon, prices seem scarcely likely to be supported, and even if the allotments are mainly in the hands of investors, there does not at the moment seem much probability of any material advance on current values. We quote Fours Rs. 102½; Fours and a half Rs. 103¼; Fives and a half Rs. 109¾.

The SHARE MARKET to day has been much less active than of late, and with few exceptions, prices show a general decline. Bank of Bombays are ½ per cent. lower National Banks Rs. 2 lower, and Spinning and Weaving Companies about Rs. 15 to Rs. 25 per share in buyers' favour all round the only heavy fall being in Alliance which are Rs. 50 per share down. Bombay Burmah Trading shares have recovered Rs. 40 per share.

COTTON is very depressed and there are no buyers at even a reduction in price, even closing operations being about at an end now. Receipts continue heavy, yesterday's figures being 4,718 bales, making 22,273 bales for the six days.

FREIGHTS continue very dull but with the finer weather there has been rather more, doing at the lower rates. Steamers may still be quoted at £2 8-9 to £2-10, Iron ships at £1-17-6, Wooden ships £1-15 per ton.

PIECE GOODS still only call for the same report dull and inactive, with no movement in prices.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nomi. value p sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates p Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. s.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	94
22,000	1,000	all	7½ p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,420
20,000	500	all	5p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	725
5,250	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,200
20,000	25	all	4 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	275
40,000	251¼	all	Nil	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	25 pl.
40,000	200	all	5 pct.	Chartered Bank of India & China	160
40,000	250	125	5 p.ct.	National Bank of India	114
60,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	495

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE P. AND O. CO'S S. S. KASHGAR, 1,514 tons, Captain J. Baker, which arrived in harbour, on the 16th instant, from Aden and Suez, brought the English Mail and the following cargo :—10 boxes Specie 7 cases wine, 27 cases beads, 695 packages piece goods, 122 bales twist, 5 cases thread, 10 cases umbrellas, 30 barrels flour, 6 packages shells, 23 packages cloves, 240 tons coals and some packages of merchandise, and some packages for transhipment for other ports.

THE S.S. VIXEN, 1,080 tons, Captain M. Fitt, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Liverpool, (May 4th), calling at Malta and Port Said, with one deck passenger and the following cargo.—281 packages hardware, 2 kegs nails, 8 cases leather, 1 casks tallow, 29 cases paper, 64 packages cotton piece goods, 6 cases thread, 50 bales twist, 19 packages colour, 579 bundles iron sheets, 1,000 bundles iron hoops, 6,312 packages iron, 60 kegs lead, 500 kegs red lead, 20,117 fire bricks, 12 cases wine and spirit, 60 casks cement, 5 cases tobacco, 20 cases soda, 34 cases porter, and some packages of merchandise. The vessel is consigned to Messrs W. and A. Graham and Co.

MESSRS. R. RUBATTINO AND CO.'S S.S. PERSIA, 755 tons, Captain J. Merrello, which arrived in harbour on the 16th instant, from Genoa, (May 24th), calling at Leghorn, Messina, Port Said, Suez and Aden, brought the following cargo :—From Bordeaux.—894 packages wine, 3,776 cases brandy, 2 cases pepermint, 12 cases provision, 38 cases champagne, 200 cases liquor, 27 cases corks, 8 cases butter, and 6 cases olive oil. From Marseilles.—1 case liquor, 1 case clocks, and 1 case gloves. From Genoa.—24 cases hardware, 2 cases provisions, 59 cases cotton piece goods, and 7 cases sundries. From Naples.—3 cases wine. From Port Said.—1 case tobacco, and 2 cases books.

ARRIVALS.

June	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
16	Persia (s)	Merello	Genoa, May 24.
17	Vixen (s)	Fitt	Liverpool, May 4.

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
17	Calcutta (s)	Melville	P. Gulf via Kurrachee.
	Blair Athole	Taylor	Liverpool.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Oriental, to London via Kurrachee.
Steamer Busheer, to Kurrachee.
Steamer Persia, to Genoa &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

June.			
13	Indus (s)	Andrews	Southampton, May 6.
	Sir J. Lawrence (s)	Baldwin	Chandbally, June 12.
	Edith Troop	Smith	Liverpool, Feb 14.

DEPARTURES.

June.			
13	Arabia (s)		
	Himalaya (s)		
	Maulmain (s)		
	Lady Melville		

DAILY IMPORTS—JUNE 17.

FROM LONDON.

Coromandel s, 15 cases sulphuric acid, Heerachund Hogurchund; 10 cases gunpowder, Jewanjee Eduljee's sons; 2 cases cap per foils, Merwanjee & Co; 20 kegs disinfecting powder, and 1 case medicine, Khoobchund Jaitha.

Cathay s, 25 cases champagne, Nusserwanjee Aspindiarjee; 5 cases cochineal, E. R. Mody.

Borrowdale s, 141 cases brandy, Cutler Palmer and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS—JUNE 17.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Richmond, 50 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Manuckjee and Co

Cumeria, 100 bales cotton, S. L. Macnaghten; 50 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co.

Ashgrove, 600 bales cotton, Cooverjee and Co; 415 cwts. coir rope, Kessowjee Ooka.

Gatineau, 500 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Manuckjee and Co.

Mannie Carvill, 250 cwts. linseed, Vissrambhoy Ebram and Co; 74 bales cotton, Pestonjee Bezonjee; 405 cwts. linseed, V. Ebrahim and Co.

Blenheim s, 20 cwts mother O'pearl shells, Nanabhoy Allarkhia; 200 bales cotton, Khoosall Harridass and Co; 113 bales cotton, Abdool Syeb E-soobhoy.

Guy Mannering s, 40 bales cotton, Sewakdass Tavulmul; 150 cwts coir yarn, Nanjee Khuttow.

Coromandel s, 50 bales wool, Toolseedass Cullianjee; 64 bales cotton, Abdool Tyeb Essoobhoy.

Phrenologist, 200 bales cotton, Edward Latham and Co.

Carndoe s, 200 cwts wheat, Stearns, Hobart & Co; 100 bales cotton George Lockhart and Co; 148 bales cotton, Becherdass Ambaidass; 52 bales cotton, Narondass Premjee.

FOR LONDON.

Lombardy s, 90 pieces E. teeth, Khanbhoy Peerbhoy; 143 pieces E. teeth, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 7 bundles E. teeth, Remtoola Goolam Mahamed; 17 pieces E. teeth, Abdool Reman Ahmed; 96 pieces E. teeth, Nuthoomul Motichund; 239 pieces E. teeth, Suckoor Futhaybhoy; 8 bundles E. teeth, Capoorchund Canjee; 34 bundles E. teeth, Currimbhoy Ebram; 10 bundles E. teeth, Hajee Sucoor, Hajee Abdoola; 16 bundles E. teeth, Hassonbhoy Thaver and Co; 21 pieces and 20 bundles E. teeth, Callabhoy Shriputjee.

Oriental s, 24 bales hides, Hassonbhoy Noormahamed; 100 bales cotton, Valkart Brothers; 10 packages annie seed, Pragjee Vusta; 14 bales hides, Abdool Russool Abadin; 8 bales hides, R Allyruza.

FOR HAVRE.

Otter Caps, 350 cwts. hemp, S. Tyebjee and Co; 100 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co; 400 cwts. pepper, Vinay and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Persia s, 150 bales cotton, Valkart Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Persia s, 14 bales rugs, C. Grondona; 1,821 bags teel seed, Finlay and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Persia s, 1,100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 1,650 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Cathay s, 33 bales cotton, Nursee Kessowjee.

FOR HULL.

Macedon, 4,050 cwts. linseed, Ewart Latham and Co.

HIGH COURT—18TH JUNE.

(Appeal before the Honourable the Chief Justice and the Honourable Mr. Justice Green.)

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

698-72—Mr Fletcher—Hormusjee Temuljee vs Mancooverbae widow &c—Hearn Cleveland and LeeWarner.—Part heard.
In the Goods of Rahimbhoy Allubhoy deceased—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Heerbai vs Gorebai and others—Hearn Cleveland and LeeWarner.
458 72—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Hormusjee Jehangeer vs Merwanjee Dhunjeebhoy—Jefferson and Payne.
153-73—Jefferson and Payne—Currimkhan bin Sadookhan v Bawa Nensee and others—M B Barbhaya.
566-73—Janardhun and Ghandibhoy—Sorabjee Nusserwanjee Dundass vs The Justices of the Peace, &c—Crawford and Boevey.
22-73—Jefferson and Payne—Joosub Hajee Gunny vs Jacob Hajee Jamal—Fletcher and Smith.

(Before the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

LONG CAUSES.

261-74—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Henry Gamble vs Muncherjee Doraljee—Lynch and Tobin.—Part heard.
503-74—Jefferson and Payne—Sewbux Dhunshukdass v Visram Waghjee and others—Rimington, Hore and Langley.
504-74—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass—Moorarjee Muthooradass and another v Javervow widow and another—Macfarlane and Skipsey.
506-74—Hearn, Cleveland and Lee Warner—Moorarjee Mooljee and others v The Bombay Press Company.
510-74—Prescot and Winter—Bhicajee widow v Khoja Ruttoobhoy Ebrahim—Macfarlane and Skipsey.
516-74—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Moolla Roychand v Sheriff Thavur and another—Janardhun and Ghandibhoy.
517-74—Fletcher and Smith—Rahimbhoy Hubibbhoy and others v Fazlabhoy Cassumbhoy—Tyabjee and Sayani.
471-74—Jefferson and Payne—Cassumbhoy Ahmedbhoy v Rahimbhoy Habibhoy and another—Lynch and Tobin.
45-74—Lynch and Tobin—Mapla Chawakara Killote C A v Ashabae widow and others—Chalk and Turner.

(Before the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE PINHEY.)

LONG CAUSES.

639-71—Fletcher and Smith—Rahimbhoy Hubibbhoy v Soonebai widow and others—Macfarlane and Skipsey. Together.
822-71—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Sonabai widow and another v Ahmedbhai Hubibhai—Rimington, Hore and Langley.
425 74—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank Ld v Ramcrustna Sozba—Balcrustna W N.
441-74—Fletcher and Smith—Merwanjee Bomonjee v Jamsetjee Ardaseer—M B Barbhaya.
554-74—Hearn Cleveland and Lee Warner—Ramabai widow v Bapoojee Narrayen and others Prescot and Winter.
557-74—Pestonjee Kavasjee—Abdool Suttur Hamed v Muhomed Khan bin Fuckeer—B W Kirtikur.
520-74—Fletcher and Smith—Eshwantrao Gopalrao v Tribhowan Laldass and others—Shamrao Pandoorung.

(Before the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE MARRIOTT.)

For Consent Decree

219-74—Rimington, Hore and Langley—J B Henreques and another v P J de Souza and others—Chalk and Turner and P Kavasjee.

LONG CAUSES.

336-74—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Sidney Taman Blanchard v William Nassau Lees and others—Rimington, Hore and Langley. Part heard.
643-74—Shapoorjee and Thakurdas—Sittaram Hurridass G v Hurkissondas Jumnadass and another.
353-73—Janardhun and Ghandibhoy—Coesar Henry Leone J and other v Dorabjee Pallonjee—A Framjee. Act V of 1866.
592-74—Janardhan and Ghandibhoy—Girdhar Roopjee v Henry Gamble and another—M H Khan.
114-74—Shapurjee and Thakurdass—Dorabjee Hormusjee
449-74—Rimington Hore and Langly—Vijbhoocandas Harribhoy vs Gangadass Toolseedass—Khunderow Morojee. Bottlewalla v Curvetjee Hormusjee
470-74—Fletcher and Smith—Muncherjee Camajee Davur v Mithibai widow—Tyabjee and Sayani
500-74—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Hureelall Jumnadass v Sitaram Radakissondass and others—Shapoorjee and Thackerdass, Tyebjee and Sayani Cragie, Lynch and Owen.
388-74—Crawford and Boevey—Purshotum Munjee v Abdool Rehmon—Essack and others In person.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.—JUNE 16.

Plomer, Lieut Col, Bombay Staff Corps, on furlough, from England.
Buldwin, Lieut Col, Madras Staff Corps, on leave, from Italy.
Yorke, Lieut, Bengal R E, on furlough, from England.
Waseley, Captain, Bengal 65th Foot, on sick leave, from Morar.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 17.

Pedler, Lieut Col, Madras 3rd Regt Hyd Con, to rejoin, to Jalna.
Yorke, Lieut, Bengal R E, on leave, to Allahabad.
Jopp, Captain, Bombay Staff Corps, on leave, to Poona.
Parker, Major, Bombay Staff Corps, on duty, to Poona.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF,
Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,
Poona, 16th June 1875.

The C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointment :—25th Regt N L I—Capt J De B Lynch, S C, to be 1st Wing Subn, vice Hore, continuing to officiate as Qr Mr during the absence of Capt Beville, or until further orders.

With reference to G O C No 298, 15th May, Capt Stopford will travel by rail at the public expense.

Capt J G Gillmor, S C, is attached to do duty with the 20th Regt N I.

Capt G J Coulson, 1st Wing Subn, 17th N I, officiated as Adjt, in addition to his own duties, from the 8th to the 31st May 1875.

With reference to G G O 325, 23rd April, Maj J H Bedford, Royal Engrs, is attached to do duty with the Sappers and Miners.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

Royal Arty—Lieut F Banfort, E Batty, 9th Bde, in extension to remain at Tetul to the 15th June, on medical certificate.

18th Regt N I—Lieut J W F Biggs, 2nd Wing Subaltern, to Mount Aboo, from 3rd June to 2nd July 1875, on medical certificate.

Staff Corps—Lieut Col S J Thorp, 2nd in Comd, 1st N I, for 10 days, from date of departure, preparatory to proceeding on furlough to Europe.

Army Medical Dept—Surgn W Longheed (doing duty with 56th Foot) to Bombay, from 8th June to 7th July 1875, on medical certificate.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette, June 17.*)

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

H E the Govr of Bombay has been pleased, in accordance with the Provisions of Section 32 of the "Indian Councils Act," to nominate Donald Graham, Esquire, to be an Additional Member of H E's Council for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations only in the room of the Hon Mr J K Bythell, resigned.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Erratum.—In Govt Notification Vide "Government Gazette," dated the 27th May 1875, page 536, dated the 24th ultimo, publishing the results of the Examination for the Office of Native Mag held at Bombay in the month of May 1875, for Harilal Santookram, Panch Mahals, read Heeralal Suntokram, Panch Mahals.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

The following Notification by the Govt of India is republished for general information :—

CUSTOMS AND SALT.

Under Section 5 of the Inland Customs Act, 1875, the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to rule that a duty of six annas per maund of three thousand two hundred tolas shall, on and after the 19th of June 1875, be levied on all unrefined sugar exported across the Inland Customs Line from the territories administered by the Chief Comr of the Central Provinces, provided that no such duty shall be levied on sugar exported to the Presidency of Bombay.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned Warrant Officer is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868 :—

Sub-Conductor J Cogan, Supervisor, P W Dept.

The undermentioned Officer is allowed furlough to Europe for twelve months, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868 :—

Col C O Maude, S C, Judge Advocate General of the Army.

Capt F H T G Cumming, Bombay S C, Depy Comr, Shimoga Dist, Mysore, has been granted furlough by the Madras Govt, on medical certificate, for nineteen months, under the Regulations of 1868, with permission to embark from Madras.

The undermentioned Officers having completed twenty years' service, to be Majors from the date specified, subject to H M's approval :—

Staff Corps—Capt Augustus Marshall Phillips and Capt John Jacob, 8th June 1875.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Maj G R Goodfellow, Actg Political Supt. Akalkot, resumed charge of his Office on the 14th inst, before office hours.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr C P Cooper, Senior Mag of Police, Bombay, is allowed privilege leave for three months from 16th July 1875, or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the leave.

Mr A Lyon received charge of the Office of Judge and Sessions Judge at Ahmedabad on the 5th inst, before noon.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. W W Loch to act as First Asst Collr of Poona during the absence of Mr F R S Wylie, or until further orders.

Mr C G Blathwayt was allowed subsidiary leave from 30th Dec 1874 to 23rd Jan 1875, under Section 18 (b) Chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, 2nd Edition.

The following arrangement is made during the absence of Maj E W Trevor, Actg first class Depy Collr in Sind, on privilege leave for three months :—

Mr H E Watson to act as first class Depy Collr, Mr R Lambert to act as second class Depy Collr, and Mr G MacLeod to act as third class Depy Collr.

The following arrangement is made consequent on the appointment of Mr W S Forman to act as Collr of Shikarpur during Mr W Foxton's absence on privilege leave from three months —

Capt A H Mayhew to act as first class Depy Collr, Mr V S FitzGerald to act as second class Depy Collr, and Rao Bahadur Dewan Paroomul to act as third class Depy Collr.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

During the absence of Mr W G Pedder on other duties, Mr H E Jacomb has been appointed substantive pro tem Municipal Comr for the City of Bombay, and Mr H E M James substantive pro tem Under Secy to Govt in the Revenue, Financial, and General Depts.

Surg-Maj M M Mackenzie to be Actg Civil Surgn of Satara during the absence of Surg-Maj H V Carter, or until further orders. While so acting, Surg-Maj Mackenzie will retain his own appointment as Supt of Mahableshwar, but will act as Civil Surgn of Satara only while he is resident in that Station.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Lt C F Fuller, R E, is re-appointed to the P W Dept as Asst Engr, second grade.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr E Giles is appointed to act as Educational Inspr, second grade, Northern Division, during the absence of Dr J G Buhler, or until further orders.

Mr G V Karkare is appointed to act as Educational Inspr, fourth grade, N-E Division, during the absence of Mr Giles, or until further orders.

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE REVENUE AND POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

Mr. A Cumine delivered over and Mr Ramchandra Bapuj received charge of the Office of Huzur Depy Collr and Mag, Tanna, in the forenoon of the 1st inst.

Lt-Col T G Coles delivered over and Mr Cumine received charge of the Office of Supt of Police, Tannah, in the forenoon of the 2nd inst.

Capt G H F Codrington, Dist Supt of Police, Sholapur, having returned to duty on the forenoon of the 1st inst, the unexpired portion of the privilege leave for one month granted to him from the forenoon of the 10th ultimo, is cancelled.

Mr J E Down delivered over and Capt H Daniell received charge of the Office of Dist Supt of Police, Ahmednagar, on the 10th inst, in the forenoon.

OVERLAND SUMMARY OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE,

Compiled for despatch by to-day's Mail.

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

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Opinions of the Native Members of the Commission.
PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA DEPOSING THE GAEKWAR.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

(*Friend of India.*)

"THE TRIAL OF MULHARRAO."—This compilation, issued from the *Bombay Gazette* press, is neatly bound, well printed, and forms a convenient history of the deposition of the Gaekwar. There is an excellent summary of events in Baroda since the State came under the dominion of the Gaekwar dynasty, up to the 22nd May, 1875, when Sir Richard Meade read the Proclamation bestowing the succession on the Khandeish line. To the full report of the proceedings of the Commission of 1875 and the Government Resolution thereon, is prefixed the report of the Commission of 1873, which prominently notices many of the acts that rendered Mulharrao unfit to rule.

(*Oriental Figaro.*)

"THE Trial and Deposition of Mulhar Rao, Gaekwar of Baroda," is the title of a pamphlet recently issued from the *Bombay Gazette* press, which gives, in a compendious form, a complete record of all the proceedings with reference to the poisoning case. In the introduction is given a well-compiled sketch of the history of Baroda from the conquest of the State by the Mahrattas down to the deposition of Mulhar Rao, and a narrative of the events which led to the appointment of the last commission of enquiry. No pains seem to have been spared to make this pamphlet both interesting to the general reader, and valuable as a work of reference to all concerned in the political relations of the Paramount Power with the native states. Although the recommendations of General Meade's commission of 1873 have been made the ground of the action taken by H. M.'s Government in deposing Mulhar Rao, the material portions of the report of that commission are presented to the public for the first time in this pamphlet. The short-hand report of the proceedings before the late commission is much more full than any that has appeared elsewhere, and the notes both of the evidence and of the speeches of counsel appear to have been carefully revised. Containing too, all the official documents necessary to illustrate the history of the events which have resulted in the recent *coup d'etat* at Baroda, this work ought to command a large sale.

(*Indian Statesman, Calcutta.*)

THE installation of the Gaekwar's successor having been successfully accomplished, it is to be hoped that a long era of peace and prosperity may ultimately reconcile the people of Baroda to the deplorable loss they have recently sustained. If they stand in need of present consolation, however, we think we cannot do better than recommend to them the purchase and perusal of a compilation, entitled "The Trial and Deposition of Mulhar Rao, Gaekwar of Baroda," which has recently issued from the *Bombay Gazette* Press. In this work, which is neatly bound and well printed, they will find the golden words of the great Ballantine recorded in a more convenient form than that of a newspaper supplement; and they will further have the advantage of perusing an excellent summary of events in Baroda since the State came under the dominion of the illustrious Gaekwar dynasty, up to the 22nd May 1875, when Sir Richard Meade read the Proclamation bestowing the succession on the Khandeish line. To the full Report of the Proceedings of the Commission of 1875, and the Government Resolution thereon, is prefixed the Report of the Commission of 1873, which prominently notices many of the acts which established Mulhar Rao's claim to the love and gratitude of his faithful subjects.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTH.

JENKINS—June 10th, at Mussoorie, the wife of E. G. Jenkinson, Esq., C. S., of a son.

THEOBALDS—June 13th, at Jubbulpore, the wife of Surgeon-Major J. R. Theobalds, 16th Regiment Madras Native Infantry of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

MACDONALD—WRIGHT—June 12th, at Cawnpore, by the Rev. J. Reuther, assisted by the Rev. J. F. Scobell. Malcolm Neil Macdonald, of Pertabpur, Chupra, to Louisa Ethel, third daughter of the late Rev. William Wright, D. C. L., Colchester, Essex.

DEATH.

ILES—June 10th, at Raneekhet, Georgina Elliner, the beloved child of W. R. Iles, Captain, 2nd Battalion 19th Regiment, aged 5 months and 21 days.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, JUNE 18, 1875.

THERE is something quite comical in the evident reluctance of the London *Times* to own how far it went astray in its earlier criticisms on the case of the ex-Gaekwar of Baroda. By slow approaches it draws nearer to the truth, and abandons step by step the false position it originally took up; but it still casts many a longing, lingering look behind, and is terribly loth to admit that its judgment was utterly at fault. It is the old story, in fact, of Pistol eating his leek—"I eat, and eke I swear." The *Times* has now advanced so far in its education as to be willing to allow that the Resolution of the Government of India, finding the Gaekwar guilty of the heinous criminal offence imputed to him, "certainly makes out a very strong "case in support of the adverse conclusion "at which it has arrived." This admission marks a distinct improvement on the old style of leading article, in which it was constantly assumed that the whole case against Mulharrao had completely broken down. What is more, the *Times* follows up its recognition of the value of evidence which formerly it chose to condemn as worthless by calmly extinguishing the great Serjeant Ballantine. That distinguished advocate, who was generally considered by both the prosecution and the defence out here to have made a mess of his work and not to have done by any means the best that might have been done for his client, was fooled to the top of his bent when he returned home by ignorant English journalists, who applauded him as if he had been a Burke or an Erskine, and made sage reflections on the miraculous effect of the display of his wit and keen intelligence in an Indian Court of Justice. The Serjeant, accepting all these praises as his due, naturally thought he had the press entirely on his side, and his letter to the *Times* of May 23, in which he grandly intimates that he shall, "through other "channels, endeavour to show the English "public how unjustly and cruelly Mulharrao "has been treated," is written in the assured tone of a man who feels he can at all times reckon on the favour of the leading journal. The unhappy Serjeant little knew that the maxim, "Put not your trust in Princes," would apply with equal force to eminent journalists. The *Times*, having changed its tactics, no longer encourages the Serjeant to attack the Government of India, but, on the contrary, severely rebukes him, in language which it might have borrowed from the *Bombay Gazette*, for going beyond the province of a counsel in trying to prolong a controversy after judgment has been recorded. "Serjeant Ballan"tine," says the *Times*, "had a full opportunity "before the Commission of defending the "Gaekwar's case . . . . and it seems a "somewhat unusual course for a counsel thus "to re-open a case before the public on which "he has been fully heard in Court." Thus is a cruel blow for the poor Serjeant, who must now feel as forlorn as the wretched Grummer did on the memorable occasion when Mr. Nupkins snubbed him and put him back in his place, on discovering that Mr. Pickwick and his friends were persons to be conciliated. The *Times* has not yet summoned up courage to confess that the blundering decision in the Gaekwar's case is the work of the English Press and the English Government. It still pretends to be surprised at what it is pleased to call the "inconsistency" of the Government of India, but with a clumsy affectation of simplicity it now adds the remark—"It has been observed, it "seems, in India that the Proclamation is "drawn up in the name of the Queen's Govern"ment, whereas the Resolution is in the name "of the Indian Government." We may live in hope, therefore, of seeing the *Times* admit, when the affair is well-nigh forgotten and the acknowledgment of the truth can no longer injure the Home Government or make the *Times* look too ridiculous in the eyes even of a careless English public which knows nothing about India, that Lord Northbrook has not acted inconsistently. The fact is, the *Times* is wild with wrath at having been fairly beaten a second time by the Viceroy. The vigorous attack it made upon him last year about the famine could not be sustained; but this year it made sure of success when it clamoured for the Gaekwar's restoration, and, as a necessary consequence, for the supersession of Lord Northbrook. It has, no doubt, this time succeeded in sowing the seeds of mischief in India, but it has been foiled in its main purpose by the straightforward and resolute conduct of the Government of India. The *Times* has never before, we believe, failed in ruining any public man whom it chose to assail with its whole force; and the disagreeable conviction that its failure in this instance shows its influence is on the wane must make it hesitate to publish its humiliation to the world. Assuredly, it will never forgive Lord Northbrook, who may count on having every act of his administration systematically misrepresented henceforth by the leading journal.

It would be a waste of powder to take further notice of *Vanity Fair's* spitefulness against the present Viceroy—a spitefulness which has now found fresh means of gratification in the amazing discovery that Lord Northbrook persisted, in spite of Lord Napier's remonstrances, in selling arms to the Burmese, and that "the "King of Burma, finding his troops armed with "Sniders, while the English force in his vicinity "was still equipped with *breech-loaders* (!), waxed "insolent." It was Lord Dalhousie who first tempted the King of Burma to conclude a Treaty of Commerce by refusing to let him import arms freely till he did so; and, though it may not be prudent policy to supply a possible enemy with arms, we doubt if any regulations would have sufficed to prevent the smuggling of guns and ammunition into Burma. But the political opinions of *Vanity Fair* carry no great weight at home. That paper and the *World* are successful experiments in the art of acclimatizing French and American journalism in England. They both throw off the decent reserve which has hitherto been characteristic of English journalism, and minister zealously to the modern craving for personal gossip and stories with just a flavour of immorality in them. *Vanity Fair* may be said to be written by fashionable loafers, and the *World* by literary loafers; the former paper aims at becoming the oracle of club smoking rooms in Pall Mall, St James's Street, and Piccadilly, the latter takes its tone rather from Evans's and the Garrick Club. Both papers are very clever and amusing, and their popularity will endure till people in England have once more something serious to think about. *Vanity Fair*, to be sure, has recently shown signs of an ambition to become respectable. It has published a series of leading articles on diplomatic questions, which are dull enough to have been written by Mr. Baillie Cochrane. But no one takes up *Vanity Fair* to see what it has to say on subjects of this kind; the only literary matter in the paper which is really interesting, besides the fashionable intelligence and the little paragraphs that console one for one's own obscurity by jeering at all living celebrities, are the weekly letters in which Mr. Rasper and Mr. Ruffler vie with one another in talking lightly and familiarly of all things sacred and forbidden, and in proving that great ladies in London are, if anything, a trifle more profligate than the professional frequenters of Cremorne. The remarks, therefore, of *Vanity Fair* on Indian politics are of no more value than the confidential communications of those infallible correspondents who always know on the best authority that Mr. Gladstone is a rake or Mr. Disraeli a Roman Catholic.

The *Pall Mall Gazette*, however, has a character to lose; and it is therefore with regret that we see a journal so celebrated for its political clearness of sight and common sense, and, as a rule, so singularly well-informed on Indian politics, imitating the recklessness of *Vanity Fair*. It must surely have been through some mistake that the following remarks on the Baroda riot crept into the *Pall Mall* :—

> The significance of all this is only too obvious. Unfortunately for themselves unfortunately for us at any rate, the people of Baroda are not so much convinced of Mulhar Rao's atrocities as we are. They ought to have rejoiced when delivered from the domination of a debauched maladministrator; they should have blessed the hands that cast him out; instead of which they get up a row on behalf of their tyrant, and violently assault their deliverers. How is this? The answer is not far to seek. Colonel Phayre was (we believe) born at Clapham, and some of the most important members of the Indian Government date morally and intellectually from the same British district. But the people of Baroda were born at Baroda; and their views of how a prince may or may not amuse himself, of what in him is tolerable or intolerable conduct remain uncorrected by purer notions to this day. There is not enough enlightenment at Baroda, as yet, for proper principles to act upon. In short, however much Colonel Phayre may have been shocked at the Gaekwar's goings on, his people see in these only the usual thing, and resent instead of applauding British interference with the Gaekwar's amours. They think we have no right whatever to prohibit his fireworks. Even if he did live riotously, and did resort to the old fashioned custom of torturing witnesses sometimes, they want to know what is that to us. Long ago we pointed out that the Government would probably meet with this disappointment, but doubtless it is for them a great as well as a grievous surprise. We expect to hear that it destroys their confidence in human nature. Happy day, if it destroys their confidence in their own narrow views of human nature, and teaches them that to govern an empire like that of India requires larger qualities than suffice for the regulation of a classical and commercial academy.

There is no doubt some force in the suggestion, which strikes one as slightly wanting in novelty, that the English rulers of India ought not to expect a high degree of civilization in native Princes. But the *Pall Mall* ought to be well aware that the Government of India is never intolerant of the weaknesses of its native feudatories, but rather errs in the opposite direction. With regard to Baroda, it showed the most painful anxiety not to interfere, and we may gauge the measure of its unwillingness to force its own views of "human nature" on Mulharrao by remembering that it granted him a reprieve after receiving the Report of Sir Richard Meade's Commission, in which the Home Government has since discovered sufficient justification for deposing that Prince. We do not know what the writer in the *Pall Mall* means by prohibiting the Gaekwar's fireworks, and so on. But idle nonsense of this kind is less offensive than his impertinent reference to Colonel Phayre as "having been (we believe) born at Clapham." It may be a disadvantage to the Colonel to be a religious man; but the *Pall Mall* might have had the generosity to remember that his courage and integrity saved Baroda from a state of anarchy which is accurately described in the Baroda Blue Book and which continued to exist till the British Government took the administration of the country into its own hands. For doing this service, Colonel Phayre has been superseded and treated with contumely by that Government of India which the writer in the *Pall Mall* supposes to be full of sympathy with him. Lord Salisbury has now adopted his views and acted upon them, but Colonel Phayre himself, but for whom Mulharrao would never have been found out to be unfit to rule, is punished as if he too were a criminal. As for "the people of Baroda," what right has the *Pall Mall* to say they regret Mulharrao? Does it suppose that the ridiculous disturbance created by some of Luxmeebaee's partisans expressed the feelings of the two million inhabitants of the State of Baroda who had suffered from their Sovereign's tyranny? The only effect of such a style of writing as the *Pall Mall* has adopted on this occasion must be to discourage honest and resolute Political Officers from doing their duty and to teach the demoralizing doctrine that a Colonel Barr is a much more useful public servant than a Colonel Phayre. But it is rather Lord Northbrook than Colonel Phayre that the *Pall Mall* means to sneer at; and it is very evident that there is a powerful influence secretly at work to induce the English Press to disparage the Viceroy. Such malicious partisanship is cruelly unjust. We have no particular liking for the present Government of India; we consider that it blundered wofully at the outset of the Baroda business though it redeemed its character at the close; but of all public men serving the Crown the Viceroy of India ought to have fair play from the powerful press of England, and this Lord Northbrook certainly does not get.

THE report elsewhere about the Jumna Bridge will convey a tolerable idea to our readers of the greatness of the task which the contractors have achieved. Bridging the large and dangerous rivers of India has for many years past furnished some of the best exponents of English engineering skill with work worthy of their abilities. The Kistna, the Soane, the Nerbudda, the Ganges, the Ravee, and now the Jumna have alike been compelled to consent to have their distant banks bound together by iron and masonry; and if some of the old rulers in India, whose names are household words, and whose characteristics are fondly remembered by the people of this country, who are still given to compare the sober British Government with the romantic and highly-coloured (often the colour of blood) native administrations which have passed away, were to return to the "cold glimpses of the moon," we believe that their wonder at seeing rivers and creeks bridged which they were accustomed to believe would never yield in that way to the efforts of mortal man, would lead them to resign in favour of Englishmen pretensions to real power which their patriotic countrymen are inclined to set up and decide in their favour. The bridge across the Jumna is over half a mile long, and it will bring Agra, Ajmere, and Scindia's Central India Railway into direct communication (at least, as direct communication as can be obtained from the junction of a narrow gauge line with a broad gauge line) with Delhi, Allahabad, Calcutta, and Bombay. The Agra, Ajmere, and Nusseerabad line, in all about 250 miles long, has now been nearly completed by Messrs. Glover and Co., the well-known contractors—in fact, in a week's time the rails will probably have been laid into Ajmere, and about the 14th or 15th proximo, the line will be practically opened as far as that important city in the Rajpootana Agency. Mr. Furnivall, Engineer-in-Chief, Rajpootana State Railway, in his last report to Government, speaks very highly in favour of the contractors, actually saying, "In all cases Messrs. Glover and Co. "have done their best to secure sound good "work, and have not hesitated at incurring ex"pense sometimes above the contract rates." Of the great work on the line—namely, the Jumna bridge—Mr. Furnivall speaks in flattering terms both as regards the ironwork and masonry, and the workmanship generally. All this is very satisfactory, for now that the policy of the Government of India is to do as much work as possible departmentally—if we are not mistaken this public contract of Messrs. Glover's is the only large one in India which is in the hands of private contractors—it may be admitted that a hard-and-fast rule to do all public work departmentally may not always prove to be the best for the public interests. Messrs. Glover have done their work for a sum considerably under the estimate, while the work itself is spoken highly of by the Government officers. We think, bearing in mind what can be done by healthy competition in large public undertakings, that the Government of India might very advantageously call for estimates from private contractors as well as from their own officials, and then adopt the most favourable course. It seems to be clear that for rapidity of progress, class of work, and economy in construction, private enterprise has little difficulty in competing with departmental operations, and we are afraid that if Messrs. Glover's excellent bridge across the Jumna is the last public contract work to be performed in India by a private firm, the public officers will be deprived of good examples, and of the benefit of that healthy spirit of emulation which has done much in the past towards securing admirable specimens of engineering on Indian creeks and rapids.

THE NATIVE INSTALLATION OF THE GAEKWAR.

THERE is generally an English and a native way of doing things, and it is needless to say that the native prefers his way to that of anybody else's. Thus though Syajeerao was duly installed upon the throne of Baroda three weeks ago by Sir Richard Meade, and Sir Madhava Rao has been working away comfortably as Dewan for a considerable time past, the inhabitants of Baroda were not exactly contented, and wanted things done in their own way. Accordingly, the Court astrologers were called upon to fix a day for the installation of Syajee in native fashion, and after much careful examination of days, several of which were put aside as totally untrustworthy whilst one or two others were regarded with suspicion, the wise Brahmins, who rival the astronomers described by Hudibras, decided that Wednesday would be a propitious day for the ceremony. Intimation of the decision of the Magi was duly conveyed to the Residency, and the result shortly afterwards was the promulgation of requests to the officers and staff in the garrison that they should attend at the palace in full dress, to witness the installation of the Gaekwar after the manner of Mahratta forms and customs. In the palace in the city gentlemen who do duty as masters of ceremonies busied themselves meantime with rehearsing their parts, so as to astonish not only the natives but the Sahibs.

As the streets of Baroda have been described repeatedly—and they are not much altered now, being as dirty, hot, crowded, and evil—smelling as ever—it is unnecessary to describe at any great length the appearance presented by the city on Wednesday morning. It looked very much as it did when Sir Richard Meade installed the Gaekwar, and to a European at least the two ceremonies of installation had very many points in common. If anything, the installation by the representative of the British Government was the more interesting of the two, partly because of the presence of a large number of British troops, and partly because of the curious, suspicious look of the people, who up to the last moment could not bring themselves to believe that Sir Richard Meade did not contemplate a *coup* at the last moment in order to take possession of the State in the name of the British Government. On Wednesday the people looked quite contented; they had unbounded faith in the predictions of the Brahmin astrologers; the installation of Syajeerao according to native fashion required no suspicion; business had now returned, and everything was quiet; and under all these circumstances the populace yielded readily to the listless, passive state of mind which is characteristic of the Asiatic mind when it can serenely repose on the beneficence of fate. The vicinity of the palace was filled with people, and in the palace itself there were few crannies unoccupied by a puggareed head. The young Gaekwar at an early hour was interviewed by Brahmins, and a number of peculiar customs were gone through by His Highness in order to satisfy the deities and the proprieties at the same time. He performed ablutions in water which, it is said, was brought for this purpose from the Ganges. This may be true, for native princes and their advisers put great faith in the efficacy of Gunga's sacred stream—an instance whereof was afforded by Scindia and Jeypore, who both arrived in Baroda to attend the late Commission with a quantity of tin jars filled with Jumna or Ganges water. And it may *not* be true, for he is but an inferior native politician who cannot say that such-and-such water has been brought from the Ganges when it has only been brought from the nearest well. However that may be, His Highness performed certain religious ceremonies with water, after which, accompanied by a throng of people, who made plenty of noise, he left the palace, and proceeded to a temple on the opposite side of the road, where in sight of the silver gates in the temple he performed some more ceremonies with the help of his Brahmin associates. Leaving the temple, His Highness returned to his palace—a minute's journey—and commenced to make preparations for the durbar installation ceremonies. At the entrance to the durbar room, on the left, there is a temple, and in this His Highness sojourned for a time, just as he did on the morning when he was installed by Sir Richard Meade. Certain ceremonies were performed here, and after their completion, His Highness walked up to the durbar room to the place on the floor where the throne was spread, followed by a large number of people, conspicuous among whom was Sir Madhava Rao with his white cap and plain white dress, adorned by only a massive gold chain. When His Highness had seated himself on the cushion, there was a tremendous clamour in the narrow durbar hall, the sirdars who were gathered about the throne all seeming to be speaking together, the Gaekwar's henchman bawling out his titles, and the crowd between the pillars talking in whispers which in the aggregate made a very considerable hubbub. The sirdars, all armed with swords, advanced to the edge of the throne one by one, and offered their *nuzzurs*, which His Highness touched, and then the sirdars passed onwards, and sat cross-legged on the floor at a little distance from the throne. The Nawab, a huge fellow, with a bust like a woman's, and a pleasant soft face was the one conspicuous figure in the group, none of the short-whiskered thin-faced, red-turbaned Mahratta sirdars being remarkable enough looking to require special notice. His Highness was presented with papers authorising the distribution of certain charities, of which, of course, the chief part fell to the lot of the Brahmins, so that it is probable the latter may in time think as highly of Syajeerao as they did of Mulharrao. The sword of State, the flag of State, and other insignia were brought to the notice of His Highness, and after the distribution of *pan-sopari*, the sirdars got up and salaamed to the highly bejewelled and be-ringed little man on the throne, and the proceedings terminated for a time. While the *nuzzurs* were being presented to His Highness, salutes were fired by the Gaekwar's troops, who guarded the principal thoroughfares. Of course there were a number of elephants near the palace, and as usual they looked picturesque in their paint and trappings. Peace and quietness prevailed at the palace for a few hours, but about five o'clock activity and bustle began again to prevail in its vicinity. Sir Richard Meade, Mr. Richey, Captain Jackson, Colonel Thompson, and a number of officers belonging to the 7th Royal Fusiliers, 9th N. I., and 22nd N. I., assembled in the durbar room and His Highness came in and once more took his seat upon the throne. The room was crowded, as it had been in the forenoon, and there were the same heat, and hubbub, and general picturesqueness. When some formal ceremonies had been gone through Sir Richard Meade advanced towards the Gaekwar and translated the following letter (for a copy of which we are indebted to our contemporary, the *Statesman*) which His Excellency the Viceroy had sent to His Highness :—

> MY HONOURED AND VALUED FRIEND,—I have received your Highness's welcome letter of the 27th May acquainting me with your adoption by the Ranee Jumnabaee, and your installation as Gaekwar of the Baroda State. I offer you my cordial congratulations upon these auspicious events, which I regard with confidence as the inauguration of happiness to yourself and prosperity to your subjects. I have read with pleasure the expressions of your Highness's acknowledgment to the British Government, and of your reliance on the friendly advice which may from time to time be tendered to you in the interest of yourself and the Indian Empire. Your Highness has requested me to offer to Her Majesty the Queen the most respectful acknowledgments of Her Highness Jumnabaee for the conspicuous favour conferred upon her on this occasion. I have had great pleasure in complying with your Highness's request.

> The Viceroy concludes the *khureetah* by expressing the high consideration he entertains for the Gaekwar; and subscribes himself his sincere friend.

Sir Richard then presented pieces of jewellery and gold cloth which the Viceroy had sent with the letter to His Highness. The Gaekwar touched the gifts, expressed his pleasure at receiving them, and then in return presented some presents, including several dresses of honour, to the Viceroy through his Agent, Sir Richard Meade. Sir Richard then formally intimated that the British Government had decided that Sir Madhava Rao to be Dewan, upon which the Gaekwar, as is usual on the appointment of a Dewan, presented Sir Madhava with a dress of honour. Sir Richard Meade then said to the company that he hoped they would give their support to the new Dewan, who had just been formally installed in that high position. Sir Madhava Rao next made a suave speech, acknowledging the honour which had been done him both by the British Government and His Highness the Gaekwar, and expressing his intention to do his duty to the best of his ability. Darkness was setting in before the proceedings terminated. Sir Richard Meade and the officers returned to the Camp, and we suppose that the Gaekwar, like a good little boy, who was very tired, stayed in the palace and went to bed.

There will be considerable rejoicings at Baroda this week. On Saturday evening Her Highness the Ranee Jumnabaee will give a grand entertainment at the Motee Bagh to all the officers and ladies in Baroda, Ahmedabad, Surat, &c. There will be dinner, a display of fireworks, and a dance, and the Gaekwar may lend his presence to the scene. There will be the more certainty of a pleasant evening inasmuch as Jumnabaee is a pleasant and generous hostess, and the chief causes of anxiety in Baroda are now happily brought to an end. Like the wicked demon at the end of a pantomime, Sadasheerao the claimant has been unable to view so much happiness in Baroda, and has left for Bombay. It is said that this disappointed young man intends to proceed hence to England in order to lay his grievances at the feet of Her Majesty personally. If this rumour be true, we wish him every success in his enterprise.

WEATHER REPORT.

CANNANORE, 17th June, 4 P.M.—Weather rainy, wind S.W., Ther. 81. Fall of rain 2 inches 3 cents.

CARWAR, 17th June, 5 P.M.—Weather squally, wind S.W., Ther. 83, Bar. 29·87. Fall of rain 3 inches 34 cents.

MANGALORE, 17th June, 4-20 P.M.—Weather rainy, Ther. max. 79, min. 73, W.B. 77, Bar. 29·78. Fall of rain 2 inches 89 cents.

TUTICORIN, 17th June, 5 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind S.W. moderate, Ther. 91, Bar. 29·82.

VIZAGOTA, 17th June, 5 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind S.W. light, Ther. 80. Fall of rain 3 inches 30 cents.

FALL OF RAIN AT BOMBAY.

DAY.	DAYS.	COLABA. Ins. Cts.	FORT. Ins. Cts.	BYCULLA. Ins. Cts.
June 16th	Wednesday	3 36	1 27	3 51
" 17th	Thursday	0 00	3 34	0 00
		3 36	4 61	3 51
Previously Registered		3 11	2 84	2 68
Total fall		6 47	7 45	6 19

THE GREAT JUMNA BRIDGE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AGRA, 14TH JUNE.

ONE cannot but be struck with the evidences of premature ruin that seems to have overtaken the palaces that once graced the banks of the river Jumna here. Stretching as they did a mile or so along the river banks with gardens and pleasant places, the names of which still linger in men's memories, all have more or less yielded to the tooth of time. A few ruins nodding to their fall represent the work of the old craftsmen of that day, while heaps of sandy drift and patches of reeds again reoccupy sites from which they were once banished at great pains. The buildings might have stood longer had the original builders been a little less easy to satisfy in their ideas of construction, but the treasure-seeking instinct that sets men digging and grubbing amongst deserted buildings, and even sometimes—under the stimulus of the Court astrologers' predictions—mining and blasting as in one noticeable case here, has not a conservative tendency. The Taj and the Fort are, however, exceptions. They stand amid marvellously altered surroundings, but little changed in themselves, and very much as they must have done one or two centuries ago. The Fort, vast and grim, wears the same expression of dignity and completeness the hands of its builders gave it, while the marble skin of the Taj scarcely shows a weather stain. The Jumna, alternately a shallow mud coloured river a half a mile in width, and a mere channel sunk in a waste of dull grey sand, according to the season of the year, must have offered much the same picture to past generations as it does to us now.

The last few months, however, have introduced an entirely new feature into the landscape—a large railway viaduct stretched from bank to bank, a distance of some 2,500 feet, landing under the very walls of the Fort and very much influencing the surrounding scene. For two or three years past engineering operations have been in progress here, the greater part of the time directed to the tedious and unattractive work of sinking wells for foundations. At the commencement of the present working season, the river bed at the site of the bridge crossing presented to an ordinary observer much the same appearance as it had worn any time during the last two years, but appearances in this case were deceptive. The subterranean labours were fast drawing to a close; satisfactory foundations had been secured for most of the piers, and with the materials for the masonry piers ready to hand, and the iron work of the girders arrived from England, it was hoped the bridge might be completed by the rains of 1875, which has happily been brought about.

The structure now receiving its finishing touches is destined to connect the Rajpootana and Scindia State Railway systems with the East Indian terminus on the opposite side of the river, and consists of 17 spans of 142 feet girders carried by masonry piers upon brick wells with a cart road on the top, at about 50 feet above low water level, and a double line of railway for both broad and narrow gauges below. The material employed in its construction may be thus aggregated in round numbers—

Concrete	cubic feet	200,000
Masonry, brickwork and ashlar	do	600,000
Ironwork	Tons	3,000
Teak timber	cubic feet	26,000

The wells, three in number to each pier, are of the outer diameter of 12 feet with brick steining 2 and a half feet thick, plastered outside. The curbs are of wrought iron of great strength and weighing nearly 3 tons each, and the whole is further secured by 6 iron tie rods with band rings secured to the masonry at every 15 feet. The average depth to which the wells have been sunk is 65 feet through sand principally with occasional blocks of kunkur, and kunkur nodules. Concrete has been used to fill them, and a platform of heavy ashlar in two courses receives the stonework of the piers, at low water level. The well-sinking was principally effected by means of Bull's patent dredge. The sand pump, although tried, was not a success. Good service was occasionally done by the native dredge or jham, and divers working in dresses were in constant requisition. A trial was given to the new diving dress and apparatus invented by Denayrouze of Paris, with its speaking tube communicating with the diver under water and sub-marine lamp. The native divers must not be forgotten; many of them assisted by a chain lowered to the bottom of the well dived in 50 feet of water and in picking up lost articles or disentangling tackle that had fouled their ever-ready services were most valuable.

Railway iron supplied the weight used in loading the wells, as much as two hundred tons being sometimes piled.

The strata passed through were loose sand with layers of kunkur nodules and occasionally thin beds of indurated sand, almost as compact as soft sandstone, with large detached blocks of kunkur that had to be broken up where met with before they could be removed—at the greatest depth reached by the wells and as much lower as borings could be made still sand was met with. Obstructions were several times met with. Sunken barges, in two cases twenty feet below the bed of the river, gave some trouble, and their timbers had to be sawn through and removed piecemeal, but by far the most serious obstacle was a log of perfectly sound and almost black timber, thought to be jamaun wood, met with beneath the ninth well, at a depth of more than thirty feet below water level. Various attempts were made for five months to remove it, the men the greater part of the time working day and night, but operations had resulted in forming a kind of quicksand round the well, which silted up inside covering the log some feet and preventing access to it. The well at the close of the season was filled up with sand, and preparations were made during the rains for using compressed air. By its means the difficulty was overcome, and although at first some trouble was occasioned, by the air being absorbed by the brickwork as fast as it was pumped in, ultimately by means of a 15 horse-power engine and powerful double air pumps, the whole of the water was driven out of the well to a depth of 35 feet from the surface, and upon its sudden re-admission by opening a cock allowing the escape of the air, the well loaded with rails, and the iron chambers of the pneumatic apparatus sank two and a half feet, crushing through and past the log: the splintered end being left inside the well and brought up by divers, has since been manufactured into small articles as a memento of what at one time seemed to promise to be a very serious difficulty. The dredges occasionally brought to light lost articles from the bed of the river; amongst other things, a sword, a cast iron cannon ball, and an old-fashioned copper lota.

The piers are built of a greyish white metamorphic sandstone, extremely hard and untractable; the isolated rock from whence it was procured, had never before been quarried, its great hardness forbidding it. The material had to be carried by tramway and rail twenty-three miles to the bridge site.

The piers have convex pointed-arch shaped cutwaters at both ends terminated by appropriate caps, the superstructure has the ends of a semi-elliptic section, and a capping of red sandstone finishes each pier at girder bed plate level.

The red sandstone ashlar has been procured from the Bhurtpore territory and carted a distance of nearly 40 miles; it is a fine easily worked stone and procurable in blocks of the very largest dimensions. The mortar used has been prepared from kunkur; its excellence has been one of the features of the work and submitted to test, some very satisfactory results have shown themselves.

Braced girders designed by Mr. Randell and manufactured by the Patent Carriage Axle Company at home have been adopted. They have trough-shaped parallel top and bottom booms connected by a double lattice of angle iron bars secured at intersections by cross stays and with plate iron end pillars and cast iron concave bearings on saddles. To the lower booms are suspended the cross girders that carry the broad and narrow gauge lines of rails. The cart road is carried above on girders resting on the top booms with ends projecting on each side for footways. Both railway and roadway are floored with ¼ inch thick boiler plate, and from the excellence of the workmanship the greatest possible advantage has resulted in the erection of the bridge. The business-like system adopted in packing and forwarding the various parts from England has been, too, most thoroughly appreciated by those charged with erecting it in India. The work has been executed by Messrs. Glover and Co. of Bombay, forming part of their contract with the Government of India for the construction of the narrow gauge State Railway between Agra and Ajmere and Nusseerabad, a distance of 250 miles, now about being brought to a finish under the direction of Mr. W. C. Furnival, M. I. C. E., Engineer-in-Chief, ably assisted at the bridge by the Executive Engineer in charge, Mr. Peter Bruff. The Engineer in-Chief, I understand, leaves Agra now to take up an appointment at Simla in the Secretariat, carrying with him the best wishes of all who have had the pleasure of being associated with him in business during the last few years upon the Rajpootana State Railways.

Holloway's Pills and Ointment.—Unfailing Restoratives.—When climate, age, or hardship has undermined the health, skin diseases are prone to arise and augment the existing weakness. Holloway's medicaments daily prove most serviceable, even under the most untoward circumstances. His well known and highly-esteemed Unguent possesses the finest balsamic virtues, which soothe and heal without inflaming or irritating the most tender skin or most sensitive sore. Holloway's Ointment and Pills are infallible for curing bad legs varicose veins, swelled ankles, and erysipelas. They have long been famed for their power of subduing glandular inflammations, local irritations, prickly heat, and that annoying eruption which frequently springs from neglecting outdoor exercise.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

DESTRUCTION OF DACOITS.

ALLAHABAD, 17TH JUNE.

Mr. Finn, Assistant Commissioner, Lullutpore, destroyed the notorious outlaw Rundhir Singh and his whole gang of dacoits on the night of the 15th with the loss of one constable only.

DECENTRALIZATION IN THE N. W. PROVINCES.

The North-West-Provinces Government has appointed a Committee to make arrangements for decentralization of public works and to render subordinate officials something more than mere transmitting machines.

THE MAHARAJA OF JEYPORE.

The Maharaja of Jeypore is making great preparations for giving the Prince of Wales a magnificent reception in his capital. He is about constructing a race-course and introducing gas lights.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

ANOTHER MERCANTILE FAILURE.

LONDON, 16TH JUNE, AFT.

Messrs. Shand and Co., of Rood Lane, have suspended payment.

THE AMERICAN COTTON REPORT.

The Report of the Washington Agricultural Bureau for June, on the American Cotton Crop, states that the present condition of the crop is the best that has been known for five years with the exception of the year 1872. The acreage has increased 1 per cent. to 2 per cent., and though planted late, the growth is comparatively good and unusually clean.

FURTHER COMMERCIAL FAILURES.

LONDON, 17TH JUNE.

Messrs. Robert Benson and Company, of King's Arms Yard, and Messrs. Rainbow and Holberton, of Saint Helens Place, have suspended payment. Further failures are expected.

PARIS, 16TH JUNE.

The Archbishop of Paris to-day laid the foundation stone of a votive Church dedicated to the Sacred Heart on the heights of Montmartre.

THE ITALIAN PARLIAMENT

FLORENCE, 16TH JUNE.

The Italian Chambers have voted the Public Safety Bill with modifications, which have been accepted by the Ministry.

SEIZURE OF A BRITISH STEAMER.

HONGKONG, 17TH JUNE.

A Chinese gunboat fired upon and has seized the British steamer Carisbrooke (off coast Hainan) on the suspicion of being engaged in smuggling.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, 17TH JUNE.

The heavy Bombay Mails of the 17th ultimo arrived at Southampton yesterday.

ADEN, 17TH JUNE.

The s. s. Malwa, with outward Indian Mails, left Aden for Bombay yesterday afternoon at 3 30 p.m.

The s. s. Bokhara arrived here from Bombay on Sunday last at 2-30 P.M., having experienced strong monsoon weather on the passage.

LONDON, 16TH JUNE, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed irregular. Surats heavy.

The London Cotton Market has been flat.

Fair Dhollers 5½.

3 per cent. Consols for account 93

5 do. French Rente, 1872 .... 103½

The sum of £65,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

ARRIVAL—Khedive.

IT is stated that Lady Hobart, accompanied by Captain and Mrs. Awdry, leaves for Europe, *via* Bombay, about the middle of next month.

THE Rev. George Percy Badger, D. C. L., and Mr. Clement Hill, of the Foreign Office, have been attached to the suit of the Sultan of Zanzibar during his stay in England.

A MARRIAGE is arranged to take place between Lord George Gordon Lennox and Mrs. Cook of Berkeley-square. Also one between Miss Errington and Captain Evelyn Baring.

WE learn from the *Madras Times* that it has been pretty certainly, though not officially ascertained, that the new Governor of Madras wil not arrive at the seat of his Government before October.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor of Bombay arrived at Gunnesh Khind from Mahableshwar on Monday afternoon. His Excellency was accompanied by the Private Secretary and other Members of the Staff. The usual salute was fired on his arrival from the Battery at Kirkee.

A NATIVE paper states that the Commissioners for liquidating the debts of the Nawab Nazim of Bengal have settled the claims of the two principal creditors, Rai Dhanpat Sing and Rai Lachmipat Sing. The former is to receive Rs. 650,000, and the latter Rs. 203,000, for principal, and interest at 12 per cent.

IN diplomatic circles they are discussing a rather significant change which it is said is likely to be made in connection with the German Embassy in Paris. Prince Hohenlohe, it is rumoured, will probably cease to perform ambassadorial functions, and assume the position which he formerly occupied of Minister President in Bavaria.

WITH reference to the assertion of some of our up-country contemporaries, says the *Englishman*, that our announcement of the retirement of Colonel Trench was premature, and probably incorrect, we understand that, but for some delay in his obtaining the necessary "no-demand" certificate, his retirement would have appeared in the *Gazette* of last Saturday week, and that it will certainly appear in an early *Gazette*.

THE Mauritius paper of May 27th states that during the whole of the month, until within the last few days, abundant and continuous showers have fallen over the whole island, and have had a most satisfactory result upon the plantations in all the districts, especially those on the northern coast. As a consequence, the hopes of the planters have considerably risen, and many of the best judges now estimate that the ensuing crop will amount to 100,000 tons if not more.

AFTER all, it is likely that the Emperors of Russia, Germany, and Austria will meet at Ems in the course of the next few weeks. The Russian monarch is already there; the Emperor William has resolved upon going to his favourite summer resort as usual, and the Austrian Kaiser will in all probability be asked to join his imperial brothers at their beautiful sojourning-place. The Russian ambassadorial representative at Vienna has lately gone to Ems—a circumstance which gives colour to the impression that the meeting of the three Emperors will take place despite all that has been said to the contrary. Count Schouvaloff is also at Ems.

THE *Indian Daily News*:—Information has reached us from Darjeeling that Sir Richard Temple returned there on the 8th, from a trip into the Damsong sub-division, or that portion of Bhootan which we annexed after the war. It is through this territory that the shortest road is to be found into Tibet over the low passes South of the Chola, and the Government of Bengal some short time ago strongly recommended the adoption of this route as the most easily practicable for an Indo-Chinese road. No doubt the Lieutenant-Governor was able during his trip to give the matter his consideration. From Damsong we are informed that he marched *via* Tendong to Pimionchi and Changuchelling. The Lieutenant-Governor, while in Sikkim, marched through parts of it, where are to be found some of its best forests, that is, in the valley of the Rungpoo, the Teesta, and the great Runjeet. He was received throughout his tour with marked attention by the Sikkim people.

WITH regard to the case referred to yesterday, which was being tried at Simla, in which a charge of a serious nature was preferred against an officer of Her Majesty's service, the *Indian Daily News*, from whose columns the paragraph was taken, now says:—"We are now glad to hear that the officer has been acquitted on account of the conflicting character of the evidence adduced by the prosecution. In the course of the enquiry, it transpired that the woman, on whose behalf the charge was made, was not married to the servant, who was supposed to be her husband, and that the particular occasion, on which the imputed offence was said to have been committed, was brought about by a conspiracy between the servant and his paramour in order, by a subsequent threat of exposure, to extort money from the defendant. It is now said that the officer in question is about to prosecute the man for bringing a malicious charge against him.

THE *Englishman* now confirms the report of the death of Mr. G. S. Fagan, late First Judge of the Small Cause Court, at Suez, on his homeward journey. The report, says our contemporary, has been current in town for some weeks past; but as neither the Judges of the Court nor any of Mr. Fagan's personal friends had received information of the fact, a lingering hope remained that it might not be true. The last mail brought a letter from Mrs. Fagan, confirming the intelligence. Mr. Fagan left Calcutta in the Surat on the 8th April in a very bad state of health; but the first accounts of him were so far favourable as to lead to a hope that he might survive the journey to Europe, and regain health and strength there. Before reaching Suez, his condition had become much worse. He was unable to proceed further and died in the French Hospital there on the 6th of May. Mr. Fagan was called to the Bar in 1844, and the whole of his professional career has been spent in this country. He practised in the Supreme and High Courts for some years, and afterwards held, in succession, the offices of Secretary to the Bengal Legislative Council, Magistrate of Police, and First Judge of the Small Cause Court. Mr. Fagan was a good scholar and lawyer, and an excellent judge of facts. Officially he was much respected by his colleagues and subordinates, and in private life his genial, kindly nature secured for him a large circle of personal friends. His open-handed, truly Indian hospitality will not readily be forgotten in these degenerate days, when the virtue is so rare. The Judges closed the Court on Monday as a mark of respect to the memory of their deceased colleague. The remarks which fell from them and the practitioners in the Court testify to the esteem and regard entertained by all parties for the late lamented Judge.

IT would seem that the material prosperity of France continues to improve in a constantly increasing ratio. M. Leon Say declared to the Committee which examined his Budget on Saturday (May 22) that the yield of the taxes was very satisfactory. An excess of 30,000,000f. over the estimates for the first five months of 1875 had been obtained, and in consequence of the total which the year's imposts might be expected to produce, it would not be necessary to have recourse to the advance of 40,000,000f. on the part of the Bank of France. It further appears from the official returns of the trades movement of the first four months of this year that the export business, which is so profitable to France, is making rapid way ahead, despite heavy taxes, growing competition from other nations, frequent financial crises abroad, and war rumours. The total value of French exportations in the period named was 1,352,000,000f., against 1,203,000,000f. in the corresponding four months of 1874, showing an increase of 149,000,000f. The customs yielded up to the end of April 76,000,000f. against 61,000,000f. in 1874, and the indirect taxes produced 315,000,000f., against 279,000,000f. in 1874. The Treasury, in fact, has received from taxes of all kinds two millions sterling more than in the first four months of last year. This may be called a very striking result, and the circumstance that much of the extraordinary prosperity thus revealed may be ascribed to the excellence of last year's harvest only adds another element of interest, since appearances indicate that equal good fortune will befall France in this year's harvest. The inference is very clear, and on the whole consolatory. If the French are recovering strength as a nation, it is by labours of peace that enrich multitudes of individuals, and every such person increasing his stake in the country becomes a pledge for the continuance of peace. It may safely be asserted that during the late trepidation on war topics nothing was further from the thoughts of the immense majority of that nation than the design of quarrelling with any neighbour, least of all with one powerful enough to turn back the stream of good fortune, and personally impoverish every Frenchman by means of the material ruin that would have been inflicted on the country as a whole.

ENGLISH COMMERCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, 28TH MAY.

IN my last I spoke of the fall in Peninsular and Oriental Steam Ship Company's shares, caused by rumours of unprofitable trading; and the story was confirmed on Saturday by the issue of their half-yearly report. The gist of this is that the result of the *half-year's* operations does not leave such a profit as will justify the directors in paying an interim dividend at the approaching half-yearly period. The causes are explained. They are, first, the reduction in the mail subsidies, which amounts to £22,000 for the six months ending 31st March last, as compared with the sum earned in the previous year for the same period; and next, a deficiency in the receipts on the lines to and from Bombay. On the latter point the report gives particulars as to the working of the service, showing that during the busy season this year, that is, between October and April last, the freights have been considerably lower than at any former period, the outward rate from London to Bombay seldom having been more than 25s. per ton between October and March, while frequently competing steamers took goods in Liverpool at rates equivalent to 15s. per ton, free on board there. A rate of 25s. only leaves 15s. for the 6,000 miles voyage to Bombay after deducting the charge for passing through the Suez Canal. But even at this freight it was sometimes impossible to fill the vessels up, and when this could be foreseen the vacant space in the hold was filled with coals. As to homeward freights the Company had to accept on the average about 20s. per ton lower than for the corresponding six months of 1873-4, and the rate was then low. The report says:—"It may "cause surprise that a trade of this kind "has been carried on by private shipowners. "But the fact is that very few of the "vessels competing with the Company on the "Bombay line can be considered regular traders. "They are to a great extent chartered on speculation by European and Native firms to bring "home cotton, and whatever loss they sustain is "probably widely divided." The competition of the Austrian Lloyd's, and of the Rubattino line, both of which had a fortnightly service to Bombay during the four best passenger and cargo months of the year—namely, from January to April—is also mentioned as a further disadvantage with which the Company had to contend. This is the most unfavourable part of the statement, since the expenditure shows a large decrease, which the directors believe will result in a considerable saving during the current year, and they think that in all other respects the most that could have been done has been done to maintain and strengthen the Company's position for commercial purposes. For instance, the saving, by the reduction of the establishments at Southampton, will not be less than £12,000 a year; the cost of the Agency in Egypt will be diminished by nearly £10,000 a year; and it is added that important changes are still in progress both on shore and afloat which will help to concentrate the expenditure in England, instead of its being spread through the East, as has hitherto been inevitably the case, and put it more on a level with an European than an Indian service. Thus most of the ships will in future have their wages paid and be stored and repaired in England instead of in India as hitherto. With respect to alterations in the fleet not much has occurred. The Poona has been fitted with new engines, and has been lengthened 80 feet, which will enable her to carry 1,000 tons more cargo, and 60 more first-class passengers, and is expected to be ready for sea in July, while the Travancore and Tanjore are also to be supplied with new engines of the best and most economical type.

By way of consolation to the shareholders after this rather gloomy report which sent down the stock about £5, the *Daily Telegraph* calls attention to the fact that the rival of the P. and O., the French *Messageries*, is about to lose a great part of the advantage which has hitherto enabled it to cut so low in its rates for both goods and passengers in the carrying trade to the East. The French Government, being driven to economise in a sense not felt by the late Emperor Napoleon, has presented to the Assembly a Bill to terminate the contract with the Messageries for the conveyance of the mails, the right to denounce this contract which was originally for twenty-four years, but including the facility of termination at the end of twelve years, coming into force on the 22nd July next. The preamble of the Bill makes a comparison between the contract of the P. and O. and that of the Messageries Company. The former for a service 1,171,092 miles receives £430,000, while the latter, for 631,514 miles, or little more than one-half, receives at present £399,838. The profits of the two companies were in the same proportion. Thus in 1873 those of the Messageries amounted to 19 per cent., of which 9 per cent. was distributed to the shareholders, and 10 per cent was added to the reserve, which at the end of that year amounted to £2,320,000 for a capital of only £2,400,000; while the P. and O. had never until the last two years made profits of more than 6 per cent., and possessed a reserve of £400,000 only, including that for insurance. The French Government expects to save £280,000 a year by putting up for tender the mail services now performed by the Messageries, a similar course having been adopted with the mails to Corsica and between Calais and Dover. Apart from financial reasons a reduction of the subvention is expected to benefit steam navigation by encouraging rivalry on something like equal terms. This is an important gain to the P. and O. Company, for when all its rivals are trading at a loss, and not till then, there will be a chance of a general agreement not to carry goods at unremunerative rates. It is only a pity the relief did not come a little sooner, for after all it is a humiliating thing for our respectable old P. and O., which we here look upon with much pride as a national institution, to have to pass a six-monthly meeting without being able to pay a dividend. I presume that at this meeting the irrepressible Captain Bain will again find tongue in the "I always told you so" vein, but it should be remembered that he has in no case yet made good any of his charges against the directors.

The war rumours being over and happily laid to rest for the time a series of commercial rumours has succeeded. For the last few days the Stock Exchange has been depressed, and "bear" speculators have been rampant, through the circulation of scandalous stories adverse to the credit of well-known houses. So far as we know most of these stories were false. As regards one great ironmaster, Mr. Fothergill, of Merthyr, South Wales, trading as the Otherdare Company, it is, I believe, the case that he has been slightly embarrassed by the long continued strike of which I have so often written, and he has been seeking, or has obtained, assistance. But he is a man of enormous property, and no embarrassment in his case can be any more than temporary. Another house is that of Messrs. David Sassoon & Co. The scandals were repeated again and again about them, and they therefore took perhaps the wisest course under the circumstances. They made a public announcement on Wednesday that they were prepared to retire under rebate the whole of their acceptances in circulation. Nothing could more conclusively show the large wealth at the command of the firm and their excellent management; and as a matter of fact they had, I believe, about half a million sterling at their credit with their bankers over and above their usual balance. Yet here is the firm, against whose solvency and good name not a word could be substantiated, put to all this annoyance and inconvenience merely because a few idle gossippers about Throgmorton-street, or, worse still, some persons bound up in a conspiracy to drive down prices for their own profit, put the wicked and malignant falsehood in circulation. Wherever the story was made known it was emphatically contradicted, but in such cases it is not easy always to speak out even to contradict, for names are frequently not mentioned, only insinuated by mischievous hints and innuendoes.

The "bears," however, had it all their own way in more senses than one during most of this week. In one class of securities, particularly American railways of the more speculative kind, and prominent among these, in Eries, there has been a downright crash, bringing ruin to many. It has been accompanied by various circumstances of a very suspicious kind, which may yet furnish ground for enquiry. A loan of £3,000,000 was raised in this market for the Erie Railway Company little more than a year ago, and the half-year's interest, amounting to about £100,000, is due on Tuesday next the 1st June. As the Company has been lately getting somewhat into difficulties, there was a doubt whether this interest would be duly forthcoming which sent down the market price of the bonds; but about a fortnight back the president of the line, Mr. Jewett, authorised Messrs. McCulloch and Co. here to announce that the interest would be paid in regular course. This at once sent up the price of all the shares and bonds. Then a few days afterwards a sudden fall commenced which soon assumed the dimensions of a panic, and holders who had bought at the high prices stood aghast at the collapse. Rumours thickened, first that the interest would not be paid, and next that a receiver would be appointed for the line as it was insolvent, but not another word from the directors, while the agents here went on assuring every one that they had no doubt all was right. By Wednesday afternoon the shares had fallen in less than a fortnight from 27 to 15, and the second mortgage bonds from 57 to 44, at which prices many disheartened holders sold out. But at this very time while the directors allowed their first announcement to stand, and thereby induced persons interested to believe everything was in order, they were preparing an application to the Supreme Court at New York to have a receiver appointed; and it is alleged that frequent telegrams passed between certain members of the Board and London stock brokers, sales of many thousands of shares being made here on New York account. Whether any director himself speculated in this way is not certainly known, although generally believed, but at all events here are the facts: that first an utterly misleading announcement was officially made, and was allowed to remain uncontradicted, and that while it was still current the directors were aware it could *not* be carried out, and yet refrained from making their knowledge public, although favoured operators on the Stock Exchange got a hint of what was coming. These revelations, added to the proceedings before the Committee on Foreign Loans, have added to the disgust and even terror which the tricks and systematised deceptions of the Stock Exchange have excited in many quarters. Already a cry is raised against the unfairness of the Legislature in putting down the betting ring fraternity and allowing the vampires of the Stock Exchange to plunder the innocent. The editor of one of the sporting papers here who is personally a loser by a defaulting American railway issue wrote an angry letter in this sense to one of the city editors, inviting assistance to start a criminal prosecution against one well known financer of these loans. This of course is over-doing it. Promoters could do nothing if so many of the public were not both very greedy and very silly, but the one sure consequence will be that no more American railway loans will be floated here for a long time to come.

In various letters I have spoken of the English iron trade and of the way in which some branches of it are suffering by the exorbitant pretensions of the men who cannot be got to work at lower wages. Of late there has been a slight improvement but now a fresh "scare" has come by the competition of the Belgians. These have been underselling the Staffordshire makers at their own doors by some pounds per ton and have taken contracts from more than one English Railway Company, the Brighton among others, as well as the Indian Government, and Russian buyers, at prices ranging from £8 to £5 per ton under Wolverhampton quotations. Even French makers are cutting us out. Meanwhile our intelligent operatives quarrel with their masters on the most trivial occasions, and when they get an advance in wages, generally spend the difference in drink. Last week—the Whitsuntide week—was a period of almost universal idleness in the manufacturing districts varied by episodes of frantic intemperance and bestiality. Now, comparatively fresh after what is called a spell of rest, the men are beginning, not work, but disputes with new spirit. The mass of the South Wales colliers are not even yet at work at the reduction although the resistance is slowly breaking down; there are several strikes at Glasgow, and insubordination with one or two strikes among the cotton spinners at Bolton and Oldham. This is the first result of the faintest possible symptom of reviving trade.

The shipment of cotton manufactures last month to Bombay was, I find, as follows:—Plain cotton, 18,749,687 yards; dyed and coloured cottons, 2,275,645 yards; printed cottons, 2,956,846 yards; and twist, 747,635 lbs.

With all the rumours about failures there has only been one of a London house—namely, Mr. Alfred E. Westbeech, of 38, Fenchurch Street, with liabilities amounting to £75,000; the fall in prices in China is given as the cause.

Money is again easy, and would be easier, but that many dealers are holding back their balances under the idea that the difficulties of certain firms may cause a sudden and special enquiry. I cannot believe, however, that there is much unsoundness anywhere, and a mere lock-up of assets does not cause serious harm when there are no large commitments of a nature to bring about a heavy fall in prices on the Stock Exchange. One financial house, bound up with the iron firm I spoke of, it is understood, has been all the week trying to arrange for a large advance, but has failed as yet. The partner may be seen any day dancing attendance at some of the banks; I hope it will not turn out a failure.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. AND O. Co's. s.s. LOMBARDY, Captain E. M. Gillson, will sail to-day for Southampton via the Suez Canal, with the English Mails and the following passengers:—

FOR SOUTHAMPTON.

Col Burge
Lieut-Col Clutterbuck
Mr William Denyer
Mr R C Lauthlin
Mr and Mrs Bracegirdle
Mr and Mrs R H G Matthews and child
Capt and Mrs Walesley and infant
Mr Geo Woodcroft
Mr G Clegge

Lieut G Christie
Lieut A Batson
Lieut E F Cambier
Mr Geo Lipscombe
Mr Thos Allen
Mr E Cunning
Mr W Rabbitt
Mr C Grant
Mr T Robinson
Capt MacDonell

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr W Scott Elliott
Mr G P Robinson

Mr William Douglas
Mr A Brereton

FOR VENICE.

Mr J H Latham

Col F A Dickens

FOR ADEN.

Capt John Day, RA

Mr W G Lewis

A QUERY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Is the Patent Act in force in Berar? If it isn't when it is, will the fact of persons having used a patented machine for a number of years uncharged entitle them still to use the machine free of royalty? I hope some of your readers can let me know.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER.

THE PRINCE OF WALES' INFIRMARY.

"Let us all be up and doing."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Since writing on the above subject on 2nd April last, I feel glad that other fellow citizens have taken up the matter and ably advocated it.

"Strike the iron while it is hot."

Would some able member of our Municipal Corporation, for instance yourself, Mr. Editor, bring the subject before that body? Government will no doubt provide the building, and I believe there are about three lacs for the purpose obtained from the sale of the old building with interest thereon for about 15 years. If every one in the Presidency who can afford it would subscribe yearly one rupee and our wealthy citizens as much more as they can freely give, then

"Mony smas mak a muckle."

This would raise the Endowment Fund that "A. C. O." alludes to in his able letter of the 7th instant, and then some of our wealthy and liberal-minded European and native gentlemen might wish to perpetuate their names by endowing a ward. Why then we would have the Sir Philip Wodehouse ward, the Sir Cowasjee Jehangeer ward, the Sir Mungaldass Nathoobhoy ward, the Sir Albert Sassoon ward, the Hon'ble Mahomed Ally Rogay ward, &c., &c., &c.

Thus they would be self-supporting and the donors

"Departing leave behind them
Footprints on the sand of time."

"A. C. O.'s" able suggestion as to having a staff of well trained nurses would be gladly appreciated by many ladies in Bombay who have sometimes to be content with a saucy Gamp or Betsey Prig when the few good *Laurences* are engaged. The decided want of good sick nurses in a country where we know not what sickness a day may bring forth has been the loss of many a wife, mother, and child, for—as Shakspeare saye—

"Our remedies oft in ourselves do lie which we ascribe to heaven."

When the mother of a young family is laid low, all depending upon her, how her sickness may be abated or increased by the gentleness, kindness, good temper, and cheerfulness of the nurse in charge, not only to herself, but to her little ones about whom she is ever anxious.

A bad nurse is a *perpetual blister*.

I fully endorse "A. C. O.'s" statements as to having a library, pictures, passage money home, convalescent house at Matheran, and I might add, play rooms for the convalescent little ones with toys in abundance when they could be lord paramount for the time being and hold their high court of revelry.

Many would send donations of books, pictures, and toys and a mothers' committee might be formed in connection with the maternity and children's wards whereby ladies could meet and provide necessities in cases of distress as well as ameliorate trouble in many forms; indeed, a new field of usefulness might thus be opened up for many Lady Clara Vere de Vere's of Bombay, and those gentle spirits who have always work have *ever* a minute to spare

For the children of care.

There is not a commercial capital in the world that does not boast a home for sick Europeans except Bombay.

Mr. Crawford, our late able Municipal Commissioner, suggested that the new Sailors' Home might at once be made available with advantage. As the doctors cannot agree even *on this subject*, it seems to me the Cooperage would be a most eligible site as it is near the shipping and also a healthy situation.

The *Pioneer* stated that it was proposed to reserve a portion of the present sheds to suit the purposes of the whole building.

This is a *pons asinorum !!* which I leave for a brother actuary to solve.

"A. C. O." suggests that a committee should be formed immediately. I heartily concur herein.

"For work well begun,
Is work half done."

—I am, &c.

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER.

Malabar Hill, 16th June.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, 13TH JUNE.

WE may expect a start with the new Harbour Works soon now, as Mr. May, the Engineer selected by Mr. Parkes for carrying out his scheme, has already arrived. Our handsome Central Railway Station has been embellished by a beautiful clock which has cost the Company about six thousand rupees, adding another item to the list of our public ornaments.

We have been enlivened lately by the advent of the Orpheus Operatta Company consisting of Messrs Harry Leslie, J. O. Pierce, George Norville, W. Hogarth, Mrs J. O. Pierce, and Mrs. Louisa Leslie, who have been warmly received, and certainly are a most talented troupe and worthy of every encouragement. The *rottenness* of Indian municipalities generally is becoming so proverbial that nothing excites comment. Mr. Simpson, of the Chamber of Commerce, on taking over the Shrievalty here, has discovered defalcations to the tune of some seven or eight thousand rupees only, with books that have not been balanced or audited for something like a *century*, rather creditable! Matrimony in the army is an indulgence granted to steady and deserving men under certain restrictions, and many able statesmen have done their best to secure the comfort and happiness of our married soldiers, yet after all their position is anything but the Elysium it is represented to be, and it remains an open question whether the results of the system at present observed are really good. Soldiers generally have to wait until somewhat late in life they are fulfilling their second term of service, and in possession of good conduct badges before obtaining this indulgence; then, when married and their wives on the strength of their corps, they get a free ration, quarters, &c., with batta for the women and children, making a private's pay up to about thirty rupees per mensem—the free ration does not go far when there is more than one mouth to feed—and with this sum a family has to be supported, reared, and clothed, house furnished beyond the couple of chairs, table and bedding allowed by Government and travelling expenses paid when changing stations. Now, on first coming to India, all troops have to provide for themselves a new "kit" of clothing suitable to the country; this throws a married man on short pay for at least two months or more; then the outfit of wife and family makes a deep hole in the purse for another quarter. Supposing this to be accomplished within nine months from landing, the first year will be well spent before the purchase of little comforts and extras for the house are all concluded. Not unlikely a birth or even a death may occur in the family. During the second year at any rate he must be a very steady saving man who can have a few rupees laid by preparatory to the inevitable shift for another station. This is the time when "poor married man" feels the weight of his encumbrances and not unfrequently anathemises the day he made such a fool of himself. Unlike his civilian brother who flits with his household gods intact, stern military law limits the allowance of baggage to a very small amount, and private transport is above a "private's" means. Everything, therefore, that cannot be carried must be disposed of, and knowing this the dealers who prey on such chances refuse to give more than a tithe of their value for all the little odds and ends so recently and dearly purchased. Should the move be made by rail, women and children have only to suffer the inconvenience of being packed in the train for a certain number of hours; but if by march route their situation is pitiable in the extreme—to ride daily or nightly as the case may be, over long weary miles in a lumbering, jolting, creaking, country cart blocked up with boxes and baggage; reaching camp hot, tired, and dusty to share a tent with three other families, without privacy, the only toilet, a sluice in a bucket of water; no tasty, nicely cooked food, only rough camp diet messed up in the easiest manner possible by execrable cooks. No, it matters not how kind the men may be, such knocking about was never fit for women, nor does it serve to foster their softer and gentler natures, but only to harden and render them callous alike to social amenities and the world's opinion. After a march, on arrival in the new station extra baggage and transport has to be paid for, kits replenished, house set in order, &c., and so the same story has to be enacted over again as the "relief season" comes round. It is clear, therefore, that women and children are a burden to their supporters, as well as to the Government in the shape of allowances, quarters, female hospitals, &c.; so that the "indulgence" of "matrimony in the army" is a very questionable gift. Nor is it simply when moving from one station to another that the presence of these non-combatants with a battalion is felt, for they are at all times very much out of place in close proximity to bodies of single men, and although the sensational story of a contemporary published recently greatly exaggerated the evil when saying that children, growing girls, or even women are frequently to be seen in barrack rooms *listening* to foul and lewd conversation (whereas the worst character and greatest blackguard in the British Army will invariably be found to forget his "bad tongue" whenever such unusual visitors invade his sanctum); and every one at all acquainted with barrack life knows full well that nowhere on earth are the helpless ones treated with greater respect, or an insult to them more quickly resented) yet both women and children must at times see and hear a great deal which would be better hidden from them. A young girl may be virtuous and modest enough when entering the service as a soldier's wife, but the rough knocking about from place to place soon hardens her, and there are a thousand and one temptations to be encountered which a woman should never be exposed to. It may be very well to say that the moral character of soldiers' wives contrasts favourably with that of their civilian sisters, all the more honour to them that it is so. This fact alone does not prove their place to be with corps of single men, and if Government really wishes to do justice the sooner the two classes are separated the better. The proportion of married men is only about the number required by each corps to form "depôts," and as we have before advocated, so now we again contend that the place for married soldiers and their families is, "settled down apart from their bachelor comrades." Even overlooking the fact that such a division would tend to raise the moral tone of both parties, if once the stationary depôts were formed and suitable accomodation provided for the families, the annual saving to Government would be enormous, whilst the "poor married man" freed from all expenses and trouble of periodical fittings, in possession of a *bona fide* home, would find his pay sufficient to keep and rear a family respectively. Women and children too would be more likely to flourish physically in a healthy depôt, and there would be none of those dire effects always brought on and visible in their weaker natures with each sudden change of climate. At present seldom does a regiment move in its tour of relief, but one or more deaths occur amongst the married families, not to mention numerous invalids regularly sent home or to the hills after such removals. Men, strong and healthy as British soldiers generally are, bear sudden changes of this sort with no apparent bad results, with women and children it is very different, and no doctor can pretend to say that it can ever be otherwise. Why, then, (if we must have married soldiers) cannot the mothers be given a fair chance of rearing their progeny in healthy comfort? Let this reformation be accomplished and in the course of time it will give us another source from whence to draw "eligible recruits."

BOMBAY.

DRUNKENNESS.—Seven natives were yesterday fined four annas each, and one was sentenced to one day's imprisonment for the above offence, by Mr. P. Ryan.

THE Hon. the Chief Justice and Judges of H. M.'s High Court of Judicature have been pleased to admit Mr. Gholabhai Jagjiwandas Ghandivala as Vakeel of the High Court.

MR. G. P. COOPER, Senior Magistrate of Police, Bombay, is allowed privilege leave for three months from 16th July 1875, or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the leave.

STEALING SPELTER.—Nommoo Lalloo was yesterday convicted of stealing a small quantity of spelter, the property of Kurrumsey Ramjee, and was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment by Mr. P. Ryan.

YASHWANT BALKRISHNA, Pleader in the Ahmednuggur District, put under suspension by order of the District Judge on account of misbehaviour and neglect of duty, has been dismissed from the office of Pleader by the Hon. the Chief Justice and Judges of H. M.'s High Court of Judicature.

THE present season seems to promise to be a very busy one. Poona is already full of people, and there are daily arrivals from other stations. The milliners are hoping for a rich harvest as there are several marriages on the *tapis* to come off during the rains. We hear that Signor Inzoli intends to be among us and he will no doubt have several *amateur* concerts, which will give the ladies very pleasant work.—*Deccan Herald.*

STATEMENT OF SILVER BALANCE IN THE MINT.—Value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 7th June 1875, was Rs. 26,90,900, add silver received during the week Rs. 4,102; no new coin was paid during the week; balance left was Rs. 26,95,002. There is no silver bullion belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint vaults and awaiting assay.

DISORDERLY CONDUCT.—Hajee Hussain and three others were yesterday charged with being disorderly in a public place on the previous day, and were, on conviction, sentenced by Mr. P. Ryan as follows:—Prisoners numbers one and three to a fine of one rupee each, and prisoner number two to a fine of eight annas, the second prisoner being discharged.

TRESPASS.—James Tomlinson, a pensioner, was dismissed with a caution yesterday, by Mr. P. Ryan, he having been placed before him, and charged with trespassing in the compound of Surgeon Major Davey's bungalow in Marine Lines. A sepoy deposed to having seen the prisoner enter the compound and lie down under a tree, where he was afterwards found asleep.

MORTUARY RETURNS.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, 15th June, was 339, being 49 less than in the preceding week, 65 more than the total of the week ending 16th June 1874, and 43 more than the mean of the corresponding period in the preceding five years. During the week 242 births were reported in the different districts of the city.

ACCIDENTAL DEATH OF A CHILD.—A Coroner's inquest was held at the Goculdass Tejpal Hospital yesterday, on the body of Anoosay, a girl about two years old. Her mother left a tin box containing opium on the floor of her room, and the child finding it there, had, during its mother's absence, opened it and eaten the opium. A verdict was returned in accordance with the above facts.

THE LOTTERY HOUSES CASE.—Meer Ali Khojah and eleven others were yesterday placed before Mr. Nana Morojee, the remaining four defendants charged in this case being absent. Evidence was taken precisely similar to that which was given in relation to the previous cases, and the defendants having been found guilty, were fined Rs. 12 each. The charge against two of the absentees was withdrawn and warrants were issued for the arrest of the remaining two.

THEFTS.—At the Girgaum Police Court, a Goanese cook, lately employed by Mr. Menesse, was sentenced to receive eight stripes for having stolen from that gentleman's house, a quantity of cooking utensils.—At the same Court Boodia Sinwar was sentenced to receive eight stripes for having stolen a silver bangle belonging to Suckeena, woman. A woman named Suckoo was charged with receiving the bangles, knowing them to be stolen, but was discharged, there not being sufficient evidence to convict her.

MR. "DAMAGEBURY" AND THIRD-CLA DISCOMFORTS—We have received a long letter from Mr. "Damagebury" who complains bitterly of the discomforts that the third-class passengers on the B. B. and C. I. Railway have to endure now that the wet weather has begun. "The carriages," he says, "leak from one end of the roof to the other," and there is not a dry spot on any one of the seats. The windows are closed by pieces of solid wood which exclude both light and air and the passengers are, therefore, obliged to stand up in the carriages and open their umbrellas to keep off as much of the rain as possible. If all the third-class carriages on this line are as badly constructed as those to which Mr. "Damagebury" refers, the third class passengers are entitled to the commiseration of the humanely disposed, but the remedy for the evil lies in better constructed carriages which the Company ought to provide, for third class passengers contribute more largely than any other class to the revenues of all Railways.

A PARSEE ASSAULTING A EUROPEAN.—Frederick C James who described himself as a "mate," appeared yesterday before the presiding Magistrate and prosecuted Jeejeebhoy Framjee for having assaulted him. The complainant said that he had gone to the defendant's office to see the defendant and Captain Watson, to ascertain the cause of a disagreement which he found was existing between himself and the defendant. Some words passed between them, and the defendant having used bad language to him, shoved him out of the doorway. Captain Watson deposed (on behalf of the defence) that the complainant had entered the defendant's office, and after some conversation, the witness said that if you decided engaging the complainant he would send for him. The defendant's master (a dubash) asked complainant what he wanted. The complainant replied using bad language, and was then rejected from the office by defendant. His Worship said that as the assault had been committed under provocation, he would mitigate the penalty he would otherwise have inflicted on the defendant, and he therefore fined him Rs. 10 only.

MOST of the people from the hills around Poona, and from Mahableshwar, have arrived in Poona. We regret to learn that cholera, which seemed to have almost disappeared from the Poona districts, has made its reappearance in some of the villages, and that there have been a few cases at Kirkee. As yet the disease does not seem to be of a virulent type and we trust that a timely fall of rain will do good, and drive it all away.—*Deccan Herald.*

THE Honorable Mr. Gibbs arrived in Kirkee on the night of the 13th instant. A salute was fired in his honour from the saluting battery at Kirkee on Monday morning.—*Ibid.*

MANY of our readers will remember Captain Marshall, of H. M.'s 68th Regiment, who was a great favourite here with all who knew him. He was lately appointed Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General of the Bombay Army, Northern Division, and was stationed at Ahmedabad. We regret to announce his death at that station by cholera on Friday night last. His death was very sudden and has cast a gloom over that station. We hear that cholera still lingers in the Ahmedabad districts and at Baroda.—*Ibid.*

A HINT FOR THE BRIEFLESS.—It is strange that in such a station as Poona there should be no solicitor or European barrister. We should think that if one of the Bombay firms established a branch business in Poona it would surely succeeded. There are English lawyers at Kurrachee, Agra, Nagpore, and why not in Poona?—*Ibid.*

ALTHOUGH it is proposed to hold a Rifle Meeting at Poona this season, we have heard nothing of the programme. Let the members look sharp else their meeting will be crowded into a corner at the end of the season.—*Ibid.*

DISPUTE ABOUT CERTAIN LAND AT TULSI.

THE Chief and Mr. Justice Larpent were engaged at the Appellate Side of the High Court on Wednesday, and in Chambers at the Original Side yesterday, in hearing an appeal from a decision of Mr. Coghlan, Judge of the District Court of Tanna, on a reference from the Collector of Tanna under the Land Acquisition Act of 1870, in the matter of certain land at Tulsi and in the matter of Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy, the owner of the land. Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson and Payne, appeared for the appellant; and the Advocate General, instructed by Messrs. Crawford and Boevey, for the Government of Bombay.

The Collector made the reference to the Civil Court of Tanna, because he was unable to agree with Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy as to the amount to be allowed to him on account of the compulsory acquisition by Government of certain land at Tulsi, in Salsette, taken up by Government on behalf of the Justices of the Peace for the city of Bombay, for the purpose of augmenting the water-supply of the city. The area of land taken up amounted to about 331 acres; and Ahmedbhoy claimed compensation in the sum of Rs. 1,44,470. The Collector made an award amounting in all to Rs. 25,000, and Ahmedbhoy having refused the amount, the Collector directed that the matter relating to such compensation be referred for determination in the manner provided in Section 15 of Act 10 of 1870 by the Civil Court of Tanna.

The matter was accordingly heard in January 1873, before Mr. Coghlan, who was assisted by two assessors, Colonel Francis, the Commissioner of Survey for the Northern Division, and Mr. Robert Knight. The reference was before the District Court for a considerable period, and nearly 150 witnesses were examined in the case. There were four separate matters of valuation to be considered—1, the market value of the rice land; 2, of the grass land; 3, of the forest land; and 4, the consequential damages for deterioration in the value of the remaining portion of the estate on account of severance and other causes connected with the acquisition of the land taken up by the Collector. The Judge, differing from the assessors, awarded the claimant Rs. 30,142. The sums to be awarded on the above four heads were ascertained and added together by the Judge, and to the result he added under section 42 of the Act, 15 per cent. on the market value of the rice, grass, and forest lands. From the total so found he deducted the capitalised quit rent paid by the claimant and the capitalised expenses of management; and the result was the sum awarded.

The claimant filed on the 4th June 1873, an appeal from the above decision of Mr. Coghlan, which was given on the 13th February 1873. The appeal was heard on Wednesday and yesterday, and will be continued for several days.

ST. PETER'S, MAZAGON—HOW THE GRIEVANCES OF THE PARISHIONERS AROSE.

THE gist of the whole affair is this:—At the invitation of the Bombay Church Union, two Priests of a Religious Order came out to this country ostensibly to inaugurate certain charitable works for which it was supposed that they had a special training. The Cowley Fathers did not attract much notice at first but remained secluded. Months elapsed, and there were no signs of any of the institutions which they were expected to start, coming into existence. Then it was rumoured that they had their eye on the Sonapore Schools. These and other circumstances made the Mission most unpopular. But by a very clever stroke of policy, the Rev. Luke Rivington was made to displace a less attractive exponent of the peculiar views of the Order. From that time, the supporters of extreme ritualism, who had for nearly a year kept in the back ground, grew bold, and even the Bishop threw off some of his former timidity in reference to the new movement. Failing to get hold of Sonapore, and St. Peter's, Mazagon, being vacant, the Bishop, at the instance of a well-known judicial functionary, allowed the Fathers to take "temporary" charge of the latter church, and to occupy the "Parsonage." Believing that this was only a *temporary* arrangement, it was not resisted, as it inevitably would have been, by the entire Mazagon community. The Fathers had not been in their new charge many days when the introduction of wafers at the Holy Communion, of genuflexions and crossings during the service, and the advocacy of auricular confession drew, it is understood, from the sole Church-warden who continued in office (the other having resigned on the appointment of the Fathers) an indignant protest, of which the Archdeacon is perhaps aware. About Easter, it began to be whispered that the Bishop, then on the eve of leaving his diocese, had been prevailed upon to *confirm* the arrangements at Mazagon, and to license the ritualistic "Chapel" at Attamont. These circumstances became generally known after the Bishop had left the country. The parishioners of St. Peter's, Mazagon, have a real grievance, and one which cannot fail to be redressed in time. Not one of them is a member of the Bombay Church Union, or has the slightest sympathy with its designs. For many years past they have been in the habit of worshipping in their Parish church, according to the simple and scriptural use of the English Church. Suddenly they find that they are to be "temporarily" under the spiritual oversight of a body of clergy—the most extreme of extreme ritualists. But it is to be a *temporary* arrangement,—as the Fathers themselves go out of their way to assure them, and while some sullenly acquiesce, the others absent themselves from the services, but keep quiet. Even in this short interval, the Church-warden, who, with his usual good nature, introduces them to the people with a sort of public ovation, is afterwards compelled to protest against their innovations on "evangelical" and "reformed" usages. But what must be the effect on the great majority of the parishioners when they now learn from the Archdeacon, in effect, that, till another Bishop is appointed, they must not expect to be relieved of their present pastors? that they must endure the humiliation of seeing their own Parish church invaded by people for whom it was not built, and by sympathizers with a movement which they, in common with all who prize "evangelical" and "reformed" doctrine and worship, dread? Surely, if the Archdeacon is powerless, Government who contribute very handsomely towards the salary of the Pastor of Mazagon have a right to interfere. Will they allow any portion of the State funds to be expended in the maintenance of agents invited to the country by the Bombay Church Union, apparently with the view of ascertaining to what extent the Church of England in India may, with impunity, be assimilated with the Church of Rome? Will they allow a "Parsonage," for which they made a grant of the site, to be converted into the head quarters of a Religious Order—which owes implicit obedience to a Superior in England, so that no appearance of "concession" to the scruples of the parishioners, as advised by the Archdeacon, can, without ratification by the Superior, be any protection? to the letter.

THE MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A SPECIAL general meeting of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay was held on Tuesday afternoon last, for the disposal of several matters which stood over for want of a quorum at the meeting held on Saturday, the 12th inst. Mr. J. A. Forbes was in the chair.

The minutes of the last meeting were confirmed.

The Chairman said the first business on the list was to vote an address to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, K.G., on the occasion of his visit to Bombay next cold season; and agree to a requisition to the Sheriff of Bombay, requesting him to convene a meeting of the inhabitants of the city for the consideration of the best means of providing for the fitting reception of His Royal Highness. With regard to the voting of an address, Mr. Forbes said all they could at present do was to appoint a committee to prepare a suitable address to be hereafter presented to His Royal Highness; and with regard to the other steps to be taken, he felt quite sure that it was the unanimous wish of the members of the Corporation that the reception to be given to His Royal Highness should be worthy of the great city of Bombay, which boasted not only of being the second city in the Empire as regarded its population, but which was second to none as regarded the feelings of loyalty which were noticeable among every class of its inhabitants. Unfortunately, the hands of the Corporation were tied down by the Act, and they could not spend any thing out of the municipal funds even for such a very desirable purpose as the reception of the Prince of Wales; and, therefore, it only remained to request the Sheriff to call a public meeting of the inhabitants for the consideration of the best means of providing for a fitting reception of His Royal Highness. For that purpose a requisition had been prepared and was being signed, and was still available for signature not only by the members of the Corporation, but by any other inhabitants of Bombay who wished to do so. The immediate business before the meeting was to appoint a committee, and he held in his hands a list of the members of the committee representing as far as possible all the different sections of the community, to which other names might be added. He (Mr. Forbes) believed some members of the Corporation were still of opinion that an effort should be made to secure a modification of the Municipal Act, with the object of allowing a portion of the funds being spent for such a desirable purpose as the reception of His Royal Highness. There need be no apprehension of the funds being often indented upon for such a purpose, for it would be many, many years before a similar occasion arose. He was afraid they could not do anything that day for a change in the provisions of the Act, as no previous notice of motion had been given. Personally he had no objection to the effort in question being made, and to the gentlemen who were in favour of the proposal expressing their views to the meeting, although they could pass no formal resolution in the matter. It was the fact that the Corporations in all English towns had the power to vote funds for such a purpose as the reception of members of the Royal Family and others; and the Municipality of a large city like Bombay might, with advantage, copy the example of the English towns by having a similar power given to it. The occasion was unique. He (the Chairman) thought that the argument of starting a dangerous precedent was hardly worth consideration. The only serious point in the case, as it appeared to him, was whether the municipal fund could bear such a strain as was proposed to be put upon it. Really none of them wished to cause any inconvenience in the administration of municipal affairs; but he could hardly think that such a strain would have any perceptible effect upon a large municipal fund as that of Bombay was. (Hear, hear.) He might say that the absence of a notice of motion need not restrain the gentlemen who wished to speak upon the subject from expressing their views to the meeting. He (the Chairman) did not wish, however, to make a proposition himself in this matter.

It was then proposed by the Chairman, That a committee be appointed to prepare an address for presentation to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, K.G., on the occasion of his visit to Bombay; and that the following gentlemen form such committee:—J. A. Forbes, Esq., Captain G. F. Henry, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., Sir Mungaldas Nathoobhoy, Kt., Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq., Vurjeevandas Madhowdas, Esq., the Hon Rao Saheb Vishwanath Narayan Mandlik, the Hon. Mahomed Ali Rogay, J. M. Maclean, Esq., A. C. Oliphant, Esq., Pherozeshaw M. Mehta, Esq., F. F. Arbuthnot, Esq., C.S., Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq., Dr. T. Blaney, E. M. Fogo, Esq., Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengalee, Esq., Geo. Barnett, Esq., Dossabhoy Framjee, Esq., Surgeon Major T. G. Hewlett, Raghunath Narayan Khote, Esq., Col. H. F. Hancock, Shantaram Narayan, Esq., Surgeon Major H. Cook, M D., Bhugwandas Purshotumdas, Esq., Dr. Gomes, Cumroodeen Tyabjee, Esq., Homejee Cursetjee Dady, Esq., Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, Esq., H. Morland, Esq., I.N., H. E. Jacomb, Esq., C.S.

Mr. Raghunath Narayan Khote said he had much pleasure in seconding the proposition; and after the Chairman had so lucidly expressed his views in the matter, he would not supplement them by any remarks of his own. The occasion was certainly unique; and Bombay, which had on former similar occasions, done full justice to her good name, would not certainly do less on this. The subscriptions they intended to raise would, he believed, amount to a liberal sum, such a sum as would do every justice to the object they had in view.

The proposition was put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

The Chairman said the next business was to consider a resolution of the Town Council recommending the establishment of a pension fund for officers and servants of the Municipality, and the adoption of rules for the management of the same.

Dr. Blaney said it was his duty to have recommended this scheme as framed by Mr. Ravenscroft, at least the principles on which it proceeded were framed by Mr. Ravenscroft, while the rules had been drawn up by Mr. Pedder. For eleven years they had been granting pensions to municipal servants on the Uncovenanted Service pension system; but when the subject of giving pension to any persons came on for discussion, they tried to get as many votes of members of the Corporation as they could. He thought it was very undesirable to allow such a state of things to continue. They should not allow some claims for pension to be granted and others to be rejected. It was better to let the municipal servants and their relations know that the Corporation wished to provide a pension for them. The scheme had been discussed at great length before the Town Council, with a view that neither the interests of the Corporation nor of the servants should suffer; and the result was the rules now before them, which had been printed and circulated to the members. They had been framed on the basis of the Uncovenanted Service pension rules; and upon the whole, he (Dr. Blaney) thought they were fair. Still, however, it was for the members of the Corporation to express their own opinions upon them. In going through the papers on the subject, Dr. Blaney came across a minute by the late Advocate General, Mr. White, the concluding words of which recommended the adoption of pension rules, and he said there could be no question as to the legality of establishing a pension system for municipal servants

It was thereupon proposed by Dr Blaney, and seconded by the Hon. Mahomed Ali Rogay, that the pension rules for municipal officers and servants, framed by Mr. Pedder, and recommended by the resolution of the Town Council dated 25th May 1875 for adoption by the Corporation, be now approved and sanctioned, and that such rules take effect from the 1st instant.

Mr. Bomonjee Pestonjee said he did not know why a servant voluntarily resigning should have no refund of the half-anna contribution made to him. It was hardly fair to put him in the same category with a servant dismissed for misconduct.

Dr. Blaney said the reply was that a servant, voluntarily resigning, might be presumed to be going to better himself; and he ought to be thankful that the Municipality allowed him to go. It was on the assurance of his continuing in municipal service that the pension was guaranteed to him, and when he relinquished the service, he was entitled to receive no benefit from the pension.

Mr. Bomonjee asked if it was the custom of other bodies to make no refund in such a case. He thought the G. I. P. Railway had some such gratuity scheme in operation, and that a refund was made by them. It appeared hardly fair to put a dismissed servant in the same category as one voluntarily resigning.

Dr. Blaney said the matter was well discussed in Council and at meetings of the pension committee; but they could not see their way to throwing the whole burden on the Corporation in the case of a servant voluntarily resigning. There was, however, not the least intention or feeling to regard him in the same light as a dismissed servant.

Mr. Kemp said he had taken an interest in the pension scheme since he came into the Corporation. He thought the Council had taken great trouble in the matter. He considered the payment of half an anna in each rupee was a very small contribution by the municipal servants; and from calculations which he (Mr. Kemp) had taken the trouble to make, he found that the advantage to the officers and servants was great. He thought it was but fair that the servants who voluntarily resigned should forfeit all claim to their contributions to the pension fund. The clause which limited the maximum pension to Rs. 200 per mensem might not be fair to officers who received the highest salaries, but he supposed this scheme was not prepared for their benefit. On the whole, he thought the rules were extremely fair and very beneficial to the servants.

Mr. Kirkham said, while he concurred with Mr. Kemp as to the main features of the scheme, he was rather sorry to see one feature, namely that there was no gradation between fifteen and twenty-five years' service. If without any great disturbance in the rules, this could be modified, he should propose an amendment; if not, he would hope that in the next revision of the rules, this point would be duly considered.

Mr N. Spencer said that in Government service there was no gradation between 15 and 25 years' service.

Mr. Kirkham said, with regard to rule 7, he would ask why there was such a departure from the Government rules as to getting a medical certificate? A Government servant had to run the gauntlet of appearing before several medical officers before he could get his pension. He (Mr. Kirkham) would therefore propose in rule 7 the addition of the following words:—a certificate from a duly qualified medical man, "countersigned by one of the presidency surgeons."

Dr. Blaney said the servants in the Municipality were all locals; still, however, he thought it was a very good suggestion of Mr. Kirkham.

Mr. Bomonjee—Would it not be better to leave these suggestions for adoption by the Town Council?

It was then proposed, as an amendment, by Mr. Kirkham, and seconded by Mr. Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, that in section VII. the words "countersigned by one of the presidency surgeons stationed in Bombay" be added after the words "duly qualified medical man."

The amendment was passed unanimously.

Another amendment was proposed by Mr. Kirkham, and seconded by Mr. Oliphant, that in section VI. the following be inserted after clause a:—(b.) After twenty years' service a pension of 5-12th average as above. Provided that in no case shall a pension be granted exceeding Rs. 250 per mensem. That (c) be substituted for (b) in the line below.

Dr. Blaney said that, seeing the generous spirit which animated the members of the Corporation that day, he had no objection to the proposal; but as a member of the Council who had attended to the matter for the last twelve months, he must say that the alteration would make a great difference in the contribution from the municipal fund.

This amendment was also carried unanimously.

Dr. Blaney's original proposition was then put to the meeting; and the pension rules, as amended, were unanimously agreed to and passed.

The Chairman said the next subject was a letter from Messrs. Pedder and Jacomb to the acting Chief Secretary to Government, dated 17th May 1875, stating that they respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Municipal Commissioner on that day.

Dr. Blaney said this was the place at which he might take the opportunity of expressing his feelings as to the way in which Mr. Pedder had carried on the duties of Municipal Commissioner. It was a very satisfactory way indeed; and the result of his painstaking and able administration of municipal affairs was before them. Dr. Blaney thought that this occasion of his making over his charge of the Municipality to his successor should be availed of for conveying to Mr. Pedder the thanks of the Corporation. Promotion in the higher ranks of Government service was frequent; and there was too much reason to fear that, although Mr. Pedder had left them only for about six months, he would not return to carry on the affairs of the Municipality. It was but fair, therefore, to convey to him now the thanks of the Corporation for what he had done. (Hear, hear.)

It was then proposed by Dr. Blaney, and seconded by the Hon'ble Mahomed Ali Rogay, That the letter from Messrs. Pedder and Jacomb to the acting Chief Secretary to Government, dated 17th May 1875, be recorded. Also that the thanks of this Corporation be conveyed to Mr. Pedder for the able and efficient manner in which he conducted the duties of Municipal Commissioner of Bombay.

Mr. Spencer said he appreciated Mr. Pedder's services as much as any other person; but Mr. Pedder was still the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay; and it appeared to him (Mr. Spencer) that the time for passing compliments would properly be the time when the appointment was vacated. Mr. Spencer feared these compliments were becoming very common, and therefore very cheap. (Laughter.)

Dr. Blaney's proposition was put to the meeting and passed unanimously.

The Chairman said the next subject was the minutes of proceedings of the committee appointed to prepare a memorial on the subject of the restoration to the Municipality of the State grant towards the cost of the police, &c., also a letter from Government stating that the memorial has been forwarded to the Government of India for transmission of the Secretary of State.

Proposed by Mr. Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, and seconded by Mr. Vandrawandass Purshotumdass, That the minutes of the committee appointed to prepare and forward a memorial to the Secretary of State for India on the subject of the restoration to the Municipality of the State grant towards the cost of the Police of the city be recorded, together with the copy of the memorial and the letter from the acting Secretary to Government, dated 21st May, and that the thanks of the Corporation be tendered to the committee for their services in the matter.

Mr. Wood said the memorial was a very good one as well as a very concise one. He thought it would be better to enclose with it the letters from Mr. Pedder and Mr. Ravenscroft, as what was said by the Municipal Commissioners themselves would carry great weight; while no harm could be done by sending the letters along with the memorial.

Mr. Muncherjee's proposition was carried unanimously.

Proposed by Mr. Bhugwandass Purshotumdass, seconded by Fazulbhoy Casumbhoy Gangjee, and carried, That sanction be given to the sale to Kazi Sheriff Abdool Latiff Saheb Londay of 11-80 square yards of ground situate and lying between Erskine Road and Borah Street.

The Chairman said the next subject was a lette from Mr. D. E. Gostling to the Municipal Commissioner on the subject of a comprehensive system of high-pressure water supply from Tulsi and Vehar lakes. Also another letter requesting the Corporation that these proposals be sent on to Government for consideration along with those of Mr. Pedder.

Mr. Bomonjee said they have had a great deal of talk about the water supply question until people were sick of it. (A laugh.) Now that the rains were coming, people cared little for the schemes; but he thought the scheme of Mr. Gostling was far better than the scheme proposed by the Municipal Commissioner—(hear, hear)—and though it came late, he saw no objection in sending it on to Government, who had able engineers in their employ to decide upon its merits.

Proposed by Mr. Bomonjee Pestonjee, and seconded by Mr. Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, That the letter from Mr. D. E. Gostling be recorded; and that the pamphlet containing his suggestions for a comprehensive system of high pressure water supply from Tulsi and Vehar be placed at the disposal of Government.

The proposition was carried unanimously; and the Corporation separated.

COURT OF SMALL CAUSES.—JUNE 16.

[BEFORE HIS HONOR THE FIRST JUDGE.]

MESSRS. FINLAY, MUIR AND CO. VS. MR. S. L. MACNAGHTEN.

Mr. Prescot, of the firm of Messrs. Prescot and Winter, appeared for the plaintiffs; and Mr. Hore, of the firm of Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley, for the defendant.

Mr. Prescot said that this was a suit brought by the plaintiffs against the defendant to recover the sum of Rs. 922-5-4, being damages for breach of contract entered into between the parties to put on board the ship Ettrickdale under a shipping order granted by the plaintiffs to the defendant a full and complete cargo of cotton, &c., within 30 days from the date notice was given that the ship was ready to load as provided by the said shipping order.

His Honour—Mr. Hore, what is your defence?

Mr. Hore—The damages sought to be recovered in this case are too remote and in consequential. It could not have been contemplated at the time of the granting of this shipping order that in the event of the defendant's failure to ship according to the terms of the shipping order, he would have to pay damages in respect of demurrage of the ship. But as will appear from the correspondence which has passed between the parties, and which I shall presently put in, there is no doubt that the damage sought to be recovered in this case are on account of demurrage which the plaintiffs have had to pay under their charter party of the ship. The plaintiffs themselves made a great mistake, and the damages that have been entailed upon them in consequence they now seek to impose upon the defendant. I may mention that in the charter party they entered into with the owners of the vessel, there is a clause, as is usually the case in charter parties, to the effect that after a certain time the vessel would be on demurrage and the plaintiffs then let a shipping order to the defendant to ship a full and complete cargo of merchandize as therein mentioned within a certain time which expired on the date whereon demurrage commenced to run against the plaintiffs under the charter party Such a case as this has haruly ever been known in Bombay before. Letters of shipping orders always protecting

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themselves by inserting in shipping orders a fewer number of days within which to ship than they are themselves allowed under their charter parties thereby in the event of a breach of the shipping order enabling them to relet or cancel the Shipping Order and to sue the holder of the order for any loss that they may sustain by reason of his breach of the terms thereof. In this case I again say the damages now sought to be recovered are too remote and inconsequential. The law on this point is clearly laid down in the case of Hadley vs. Baxendale, 9 Ex. 341-354, where the Court said—"Where the parties have made a contract which one of them has broken, the damages which the other party ought to receive in respect of such breach of contract should be either such as may fairly and substantially be considered as arising naturally, that is, according to the usual course of things, from such breach of contract itself, or such as may reasonably be supposed to have been in the contemplation of both parties at the time they made the contract." Now, the damages resulting from a breach of this contract which may reasonably be supposed to have been contemplated by both parties when the same was entered into would have been any loss which might have been sustained by the plaintiffs on reletting or cancelling the shipping order. As to any loss arising out of demurrage, such a matter never entered the defendant's head, and it could never have been contemplated, as the defendant, in point of fact, never saw nor knew anything whatever about the plaintiffs' charter party. It is as the Judge said in the case of Hoey vs. Felton, 11, C. B., N. S., page 142, what the law terms "too remote." In this case the damages arise from the plaintiffs' own act in not ordering the ship to sail before demurrage commenced, as they ought to have done after receiving, as they did, notice from the defendant that he would have nothing to do with demurrage. In support of this argument Mr. Hore quoted from "Sedgwick on Damages" at page 411 and he then put in the correspondence which had taken place between the parties which shewed that the damages now sought to be recovered were the amount of damages sustained by the plaintiffs on account of demurrage under their charter party and which the defendant distinctly denied his liability to pay.

Mr. Taylor, (Lawrence and Co.'s) and Mr. John Scott (the freight broker) were then called as witnesses to prove the custom with reference to shipping orders in Bombay, and they both deposed that such a claim as the present one for demurrage on behalf of a charterer against the holder of a shipping order had never come within there recollection or experience. His Honour said that it appeared to him from the correspondence that the defendant could not have been aware, at the time the contract was entered into, that the plaintiffs' ship would be on demurrage on the expiration of the date mentioned in the shipping order, neither does it appear that he had notice at the time that unless he completed loading the ship within the time mentioned in the shipping order, he would be held liable to such damages as the plaintiffs might sustain by way of demurrage. His Honour thought the case was a similer one to one of the instances given under Sec. 73 of the Indian Contract Act—namely, where 'A delivers to B., a common carrier, a machine to be conveyed without delay to A's mill, informing B that his mill is stopped for want of the machine, B unreasonably delays the delivery of the machine, and A, in consequence, loses a profitable contract with the Government. A is entitled to receive from B by way of compensation, the average amount of profit which would have been made by the working of the mill during the time that delivery of it was delayed, but not the loss sustained through the loss of the Government contract."

Mr. Hore—The case of Hadley v. Baxendale is identical with that.

His Honour said that he would, if the plaintiffs thought proper, state a case for the opinion of the High Court, but at the same time he did not see how any other decision could be arrived at other than that the plaintiffs were not entitled to recover the damages now sought—and he, therefore, non-suit the plaintiffs

INSOLVENCY COURT.

At the regular sitting of the Court on Wednesday last, the following matters were heard before Mr. Justice Pinhey:—

IN RE FYZOOLA CASSUMBHOY.

Serjeant Atkinson appeared for the insolvent and applied for a renewal of the interim order granted on the 17th of March last, which would expire that day, and for leave to amend the schedule.

His Lordship granted an extension of the interim order for three months, with leave to amend the schedule.

IN RE MEMON HAJEE SULIMAN TYEB.

Mr. Budroodin Tyebjee appeared for Messrs. Tyebjee and Sayani, opposing creditors, and moved that the petition of the insolvent should be dismissed on grounds stated in the certificate of the Clerk of the Court. It appeared that except obtaining an interim order, the insolvent had done nothing whatever to prosecute the matters in his petition though the petition was filed on the 9th of April.

The petition was dismissed.

IN RE THOMAS HENRY SEALY.

Mr. Kirkpatrick appeared for the insolvent and asked for an order that the claim of the opposing creditor should be adjusted and examined at once. The case, he said, had been before his Lordship in April last, and it then came out that there was one single creditor to the amount of about Rs. 450 opposing the discharge. He (Mr. Kirkpatrick) asked that instead of the case waiting for some months for investigation it might be taken up and examined at once. Mr. Kirkpatrick read the affidavit of the insolvent which stated that he (the insolvent) disputed the claim of Veerjee Jairam, the opposing creditor, and believed that if it was investigated it would be found not to be due. He also believed that it was not a *bona fide* claim, but was instigated by his late partner, Framjee Rustomjee. In reply to this an affidavit had been filed by Veerjee Jairam, denying the allegations made by the insolvent, and stating that he had not the slightest objection to the case being taken up and decided now. Mr. Kirkpatrick said he thought this was a case in which the Court would accede to his application. The insolvent had been for the last seven months unable to do anything in the way of business, and now he had an opportunity of doing something, and if the case hung on for several months longer he would be in a very hard position. It appeared from the schedule that there were no assets, but a friend had come forward and offered to pay eight annas in the rupee to the opposing creditor, but the offer had been refused.

Mr. Budroodin Tyebjee for the opposing creditor said he had heard with considerable surprise the application that had been made. The application now was that the matter should be expedited. Of course to that be could offer no opposition. The notice of application which he had received was this, that counsel on behalf of the insolvent would apply to have the claim of the opposing creditor investigated and adjudicated under section 38 of the Act. What was intended by this notice was that an application would be made to set aside the order made by his Lordship on the 25th of April last, namely, that the insolvent should amend his schedule by putting in the name of the opposing creditor. His learned friend no doubt having seen how useless it would be to make such an application and to ask the Court to set aside its own order had now made another application of which no notice had been given.

To this application, of course, he (Mr. Burdroodin Tyebjee) had no objection, but to show that the application was not *bona fide* he might mention that so far from the case not coming on for some months it was actually on the board that day.

Mr. Kirkpatrick; The case was put on the board after the affidavit was filed.

His Lordship ordered that the Examiner should examine the insolvent's accounts and decide whether the opposing creditor was a creditor or not, and make his report in a fortnight.

IN RE MERWANJEE CURSETJEE CAMA.

Mr. Telang for the insolvent moved for and interim order. There was no opposition, and an order for three months was granted.

IN RE SORABJEE DARASHAH.

Mr. Perozshah Mehta appeared for the insolvent and applied for an extension of the interim order granted on the 17th of March last.

His Lordship. I am informed that the insolvent having got an interim order has done nothing since.

Mr. Perozshah said this was partly owing to the fact that several accounts expected from England had not arrived, but the principal reason was the severe illness and death of the insolvent's mother.

His Lordship said that ordinarily this application would be dismissed, so in order to test the *bona fides* of the insolvent be would grant an extension of the interim order for one month, and if during that time due diligence were not shown the petition would be dismissed.

IN RE HEERJEE HUNSRAJ.

Mr. Lang appeared for Madhowaro Hurree, an opposing creditor, and moved absolute an order granted by his Lordship on the 21st of April last calling on the insolvent to show cause why the matter of his petition should not be re-heard, and why his discharge granted on the 21st of August last should not be cancelled.

Mr. Lang stated that this matter came on before Mr. Justice Bayley on the 5th of May last, and it was then ordered that the matter should be adjourned till to day and that the insolvent should file any affidavits on which he relied before the 1st June. No affidavit had yet been filed and on that ground he (Mr. Lang) asked that the rule should be made absolute.

The insolvent, who appeared in person, stated that he had made an affidavit and served it on the opposing creditor, but had not got it filed, as he was unable to pay the necessary fee.

His Lordship told the insolvent that be had not complied with the order of the Court, and therefore the order must be made absolute.

IN RE ASAMAL GUNGARAM.

Mr. Strong appeared for the insolvent and moved to have the hearing of the case adjorned for three month. Since applying for and interim order the insolvent had been very ill and had been obliged to leave Bombay.

The application was not oposed and was granted.

IN RE SUBHACHUND BHAICHUND AND CALLIANCHUND BHAICHUND

Mr. Budroodin Tybjee for the insolvent applied for an interim order for four months.

His Lordship in granting the application said he noticed that the liabilities amounted to more than a lakh, and that the insolvents had commenced business without any capital, had the application therefore been opposed, it would have been refused.

IN RE MUNOORDAS GOVURDUNDAS.

Mr. Budroodin Teybjee for the insolvent moved for an interim order.

The application was opposed by Mr. Lang on the ground that the insolvent's liabilities amounted to Rs. 19,000, and he had put down in his schedule that he had a house worth Rs. 20,000, and outstandings to the amount of Rs. 10,000 he was therefore not in the position of an insolvent at all He had, moreover, vexatiously defended a suit brought against him in the High Court, the hearing of which had lasted sixteen days.

His Lordship held that though the insolvent had a house worth Rs. 20,000 it did not follow that he could at once find a purchaser who was willing to give that for it. As to the suit in the High Court, it had not been vexatiously defended, and the insolvent had been partially successful in it. An interim order for three months had been granted.

In the course of the day the following insolvents obtained their discharges:—Premchund Motichund and Dayram Motichund, weavers, (liabilities) Rs. 75[illegible]; Hossein alias Dadabhy Meerobhoy, and Ashabai and Muphoo, hi, wives, merchant, Rs. 1934 Mooteram Yessowjee, fitter, Rs. 371; Pedro Antonia DeSilva, fitter, Rs. 665 Sara and Cassee, woman, Rs. 845; Pestonjee Arderjee, fitter; Rs. 1575; Isaac Nissim, writer, Rs. 600; Dawood Affoons book-binder, Rs. 294; Parmanandas Purbhoodass, merchant, Rs. 16,363; Atmaram Sudanand, clerk, Rs. 1,314; Motilall Gungaram, clerk, Rs. 4,283 Dhunjeebhoy Rustomjee, manager, Rs. 14,295; Sewah Cursoo, carpenter, Rs. 924.

INDIAN EXTRACTS.

A MAHOMEDAN COURT OF JUSTICE.

(*Pioneer.*)

THE following is a sketch of the proceedings in a Mahomedan Court of Justice witnessed by an intelligent and trustworthy observer little more than a month ago in the important and civilized city of Damascus which so touches the fitness of Orientals, even of the best class, for high independent judicial office, that we cannot forbear giving it a place amongst our extracts. The writer is an occasional correspondent of the *Times* newspaper in Alexandria.

The next day I went with an intelligent interpreter to visit the tribunals of the city, which has an organization for the administration of justice as complete as that of France. "Tous se vendent ici," said my companion, as we entered the Court of First Instance—rather a startling statement concerning a Court of Justice. The Court was composed of a President, Vice-President, three Moslem Judges, two Christians, and a Jew. They sat round a green baize table, and were dressed in black robes and white turbans. The room was panelled in dark wood, covered with ancient arabesques like a Persian carpet, and above the panels ran golden scrolls from the Koran which extolled the beauty of even-handed justice. As the salaries of judges in Damascus are only a few pound a month, and they only hold office for a limited time, it is not to be wondered at if these golden scrolls are something of a mockery. Great confusion reigned in court, as litigants and public all crowded around the judicial table. But in a few moments I was used to the hubbub, and I found that the following affairs were all going on at the same time:—Firstly, an eye-witness was giving his account of the attempt on the life of the English Consul, which affair had been allowed to stand over in a most disgraceful manner. Though Mr. Green is much respected by all Damascus, Christians and Moslems alike, he had received no assistance from the authorities, and the Court had even rejected his own evidence on the wholly illegal ground that Christian evidence could not be received in a Mahomedan Court. Nobody listened to the witness save the clerk who took down his words. Secondly, a shopkeeper was maintaining his right to the inheritance of his deceased brother. He told his story to the President, who only half listened, as he was occupied with staring at me and my tall European hat. Thirdly, a visitor was claiming a debt from his sheik or village chief. They both spoke at once and addressed the Vice-President, who was somewhat confused, as witnesses threw in explanatory remarks. A fourth litigant had got hold of another Judge's robe, and with much gesticulation expounded an entirely different affair. Then a little strife arose as the sheik tried to whisper to the President, and his opponet caught hold of his coat to pull him back. Proceedings were for a moment suspended, and quiet was obtained as a clerk brought in a written judgment for the President to deliver. Though it was in a cause heard before himself, the President could not understand the judgment, and the clerk had to enter into a long explanation as to what the affair was about. So all the Babel began again with the addition of a fifth litigant, a shrill-voiced woman, who demanded her pledges back from a money-lender. Nothing was decided on any claim. Each was sent away on some pretext. My companion explained this by saying that they had none of them paid enough for a final judgment. We heard the villager mutter as he went away under orders to bring an account to prove the amount of his debt. "I have no accountant, and this is 60 days I have come here."

WOMEN'S RIGHTS.

(*Meiroku Zashi*—a Yokohama native paper.)

SINCE Messrs. Mori and Fukuzawa advanced their *thesis* regarding the equal rights of husband and wife, clear views of these relations have become apparent to us, and it is probable that the bad habit husbands have of looking down up their wives, and the pernicious custom of concubinage, will cease, that husbands and wives will have equal power, and the deeds of Messrs. Mori and Fukuzawa will be pronounced to be great. If we look into the theories of Europeans on this subject, it would appear that the possession of equal power by husband and wife is based on natural reason. But if we observe the practice of Europeans, it would appear that the power of the wife is greater than that of the husband, and that this error has been brought about by the want of a correct view of the dictates of nature. We will point out examples of this. In going through a door, the wife passes first and the husband follows her; the wife takes the best seat and the husband the next best; in visiting, the wife is first saluted; in forms of address, the wife is first mentioned. Moreover, while men are in the company of ladies they must be particular in their conversation, and are not permitted to smoke without the ladies' permission being first obtained. These and like customs are innumerable, and the power of the women is far greater than that of the men.

Europeans are accustomed to these habits and see nothing unreasonable in them, but in oriental eyes they seem strange indeed. Being lately in the company of some foreign ladies, I smoked as I pleased. But a foreign gentleman approached me and requested me to desist, as the ladies disliked it. Of course, I did so, being desirous of conforming under these circumstances to European customs, which, I presume, forbid the practice. But I found the prohibition most unreasonable, and the person rude who asked me to desist. The reason men are thus prohibited from smoking is that the ladies do not like it. But if I smoke, I do so in virtue of my rights as a man, and if the ladies do not like it they should leave the room. The dislike of women to smoking subtracts from the pleasures of men, and there surely can be no reason in this, as it involves a limitation of the freedom of power. The dislike to smoking is not confined to women, many men also dislike it. But I find no reason for making distinctions between men and women in such a matter, and for smoking before the one and not smoking before the other. If smoking were immoral in itself, or if it injured the health of others, I would most assuredly not smoke. But when it is not a thing prohibited by law or morals, and a distinction is made between smoking before men and before women, I fail to see the reason of it. It seems trifling to give an illustration of so small a kind. But I adduce it to show that the equality of rights between husband and wife is much misunderstood, and that men idolize their wives for the purpose of pleasing them. And this is the reason why some of the celebrated women of Europe have behaved in a manner which it pains us even to hear of, and which is terrible. At present there is much discussion in this country as to the relation which should exist between men and women. It is well therefore that our learned men should take this into consideration, otherwise the power of the other sex will grow gradually, and eventually become so everwhelming that it will be impossible to control it.

Ye learned men, what are your views?

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS.

SIR H. S. MAINE'S LECTURE.

(*Times.*)

WHY is it, asks Sir H S. Maine, in his Lecture that Indian topics are so peculiarly distasteful to Englishmen? We altogether deny the fact. We are bound to India by so many common interests and so many domestic ties, that, so far as our observation extends, Indian topics only fail to excite interest when they are not understood. The causes, too, which have made it difficult for us to understand India are precisely those which have made India a peculiarly important and fruitful subject for study. Indian customs are in many essential points the same now that they were dozens of centuries ago. The country has been until quite lately strangely isolated from all other parts of the world, and has continued, therefore, unchanged and unknown. The great high roads of commerce between Eastern and Western Asia have passed to the North of India, and she has had, comparatively, little dealings with her neighbours. The waves of successive conquests have swept over her, but they have left her still the same. It is from the sea that India is most accessible, and it was not until the age of long sea voyages that any part of India was much known to Europeans. The new disturbing influences since introduced have already largely affected her coast towns, but they have scarcely touched the still life of the interior. It is from this therefore, that India is most truly to be judged, and it has been naturally just of this that we have had least knowledge.

When we reach the interior—and their official duties bring Englishmen into frequent contact with it and give them the opportunity of learning what it really is—we do not find blameless races living in their origianl virtue and innocence, such as we read of in ancient and modern writers who knew nothing of them at all; nor do we find the busy stir and ferment and progress of new ideas which are Indian only in the view of those who judge the whole country from the large towns of the coast. We see, in short, neither unfallen men nor men waiting only for School Boards and Parliamentary institutions to transform them into the likeness of Englishmen, but men certainly not better than ourselves, though in many ways as far as possible unlike ourselves, living under rules which we have long abandoned and lost sight of, but which may, if properly investigated, enable us more clearly to understand our own past history, and to trace, if not the origin, at least the early forms of our own institutions, which have long cessed to possess any obvious resemblance to them. The laws of property, for example, and the rules which govern the production and distribution of wealth among ourselves, have come to be regarded so completely as laws of Nature that they have been erected into the axioms and definitions of a great deductive science, and Political Economy is the hard and inflexible result. Yet in reality the essential bases of this science have by no means the universal and necessary truth which we almost instinctively ascribe to them. Its deductions are good only in the region of industrial competition, and in Central India industrial competition is almost an unknown thing. We find there land held, not by families, but by whole communities; and within the limits of each of these prices of all kinds are matters, not of competition, but of custom. Real property is transferred, and one villager parts with the products of labour to another, not on such terms as would be most favourable to the seller, but on terms which long time has sanctioned, and which long use has consecrated, and with which it would be esteemed, therefore, and injustice and a sacrilege to interfere. The habits of America and of Western Europe, which we are too apt to erect into necessary laws of conduct, just as they have not always prevailed in the past, so neither do they prevail everywhere in the present; and the state of India in these, and in many other ways of the kind, may teach us a most instructive lesson, and furnish us with ample matter for the "historical method" to work upon. Just as the successful study of the structure and functions of the human brain was possible only through the careful examination of brains less complex than that of man—just as the origin of language has to be sought after, not from the rich development of civilized human speech, but from the imperfect utterances of the savage, so, too, we must look for the key to the origin of our institutions in something more simple and more primitive than themselves, something of which we have lost the trace among ourselves, and which we can regain only from less advanced nations, which have preserved what we have destroyed, or rather, if the Americanism be permitted, have "improved away."

Here, then, India presents a rich field for the inductive student who can bring a philosophical mind prepared to listen to its teaching. That is not a dull country which repeats to us the tale of our own far-off childhood, and acts, over again in its round of daily life the great drama of our own forgotten history, with scenes that have passed away just as the fancies of our infancy have passed into another form in the thoughts of the grown man. Rather, we may find in it interest and instruction both together, and to turn away from it with indifference or ignorant contempt would be simply to deprive ourselves of a fruitful source of pleasure. Of this, however, there has, perhaps, now ceased to be any real danger. It is more likely that when the institutions of India have been revealed to us in their real connexion with ourselves we shall make even too much of them, and treat them not only as valuable, but as alone sufficient to give us the clue which we desire. Indian life is a most important type, but it is one only out of many from which we ought to learn, and it is by no means certain that all nations have gone through the stage of development which it represents. In our own case there are "survivals" enough to make it more than probable that we were once very much what India is now, but we have yet to determine from which of many possible sources these were originally derived. There is need, again, of great care, and there is great possibility of error, in the attempt which must be made to assign Indian institutions to their right place and order in the history of the human family. They have lasted long in India, and have beep from various causes but little interfered with; but it would be wrong to conclude that they are, therefore, necessarily primitive. Rather the type of life which India offers is a very advanced and complex type, and we must take in earlier and simpler cases than that of India before our materials will be complete. Indian notions of the rights and duties of property are very different from our own, but they differ even more widely from the rude lawlessness of savage man who has never arrived at the same point of progress, and has been even less interfered with by contact with a higher race. For all, however, the time is alike short during wich we can keep them within our reach. These various types of human life continue to subsist solely because they have been isolated. As soon as they are known they are interfered with, and they perish; and there are signs already that the proverbial immobility of the Eastern world is nowhere wholly proof against the solvent influences of the West. We must, therefore, gather in our harvest while it lies ready to our hands, and whatever place we assign to its results, and whatever precise use we may make of them, we shall not fail to obtain what will be of the utmost value to those who know what to do with it.

EUROPEAN VIEWS OF INDIA.

(*Times.*)

ON Saturday afternoon Sir H. S. Maine delivered the Rede Lecture in the Senate House, Cambridge, the subject being "The effects of observation of India upon modern European thought." The Senate House was well filled with a large and attentive audience, including a number of ladies. Sir H. S. Maine having been introduced by the Vice-Chancellor, delivered the following lecture:—

"I am well aware that in undertaking to address an English audience on an Indian subject I should under ordinary circumstances, have to preface what I have to say with an apology; but speaking to you here I believe it will be enough if I remind you that the proverbial dulness attributed to Indian topics by Englishmen, which (as they are apt frankly to avow) does not reflect any particular credit upon them, is as far as possible from being recognized by the learned class in any other community. No one can observe the course of modern thought and inquiry on the Continent, and especially in Germany, without seeing that India, so far from being regarded as the least attractive of subjects, is rather looked upon as the most exciting, as the freshest, as the fullest of new problems and of the promise of new discoveries. The fervour of enthusiasm which glows in the lines written by the greatest of German poets when the dramatic genius of the Hindoos first became known to him through the translation "Sakurithla," seems to have scarcely abeated in the scholars of our day who follow philological studies, and devote themselves to the new branches of investigation constantly thrown out by the sciences of comparative philology and comparative mythology. Nor can we avoid seeing that their view of India affects in some degree their view of England, and that the community which is stigmatized more systematically on the Continent than it is perhaps aware as a nation of shopkeepers is thought to have had a halo of romance spread around it by its great possession. Why India is, on the whole, so differently regarded among ourselves is not, I think, hard to understand. It is at once too far and too near. Morally and politically, it is very far from us indeed. There are doubtless writers and politicians who think they have mastered it with little trouble, and make it the subject of easy and shallow generalizations; but the thinker or scholar who approaches it in a serious spirit finds it pregnant with difficult questions, not to be disentangled without prodigious pains—not to be solved, indeed, unless the observer goes through a process at all times most distasteful to an Englishman and—I will not say, reverses his accustomed political maxims, but revises them and admits that they may be qualified under the influence of circumstances and time. On the other hand, India is in a sense near to us. All that is superficial and commonplace in it is pretty well known. It has none of the interests of country barely unveiled to geographers of the Valley of the Oxus or the basin of lake Tanganyika. It is mixed up with the ordinary transactions of life, with the business of Government, with debates in Parliament not too well attended, with the Stock-Exchange, the cotton-market and the annul relief of regiments. Nor do I doubt that the cause of the evil reputation of India which extends most widely is the constant and frequent complaints which almost everybody receives from relatives settled there of the monotony of life which it entails upon Europeans. It is perhaps worth while observing that this feeling is a permanent and not unimportant phenomenon and that other immigrants into India from colder countries besides modern Englishmen have spoken of the ennui caused to them by its ungenial climate and the feature less distances of its phases. The famous founder of the Royal dynasty, the Emperor Baber, confesses it as frankly as a British subaltern might do, and speaks of India in words which I fear have been too frequently echoed mentally or on paper. 'Hindostan,' he states, after closing the history of his conquest, 'is a country that has few pleasures to recommend it. The country and towns are extremely ugly. The people are not handsome. The chief excellence of Hindostan is that it is a very large country, and that it has abundance of gold and silver.'

"The fact that knowledge of India has deeply affected European thought in many ways already needs, I presume, no demonstration. There are many here who could explain with more authority and fulness than I could, the degree in which the discovery of Sanskrit has influenced the whole science of language, and therefore the classical studies still holding their own in the University. There are other results, not indeed of knowledge of Indian language, but of knowledge of Indian facts and phenomena which are not yet fully realized, and these will be the principal subject of this lecture. In the meanwhile, before we quit the subject of language, let me say that Sanskritic study has been the source of certain indirect efforts, not, indeed, having much pretention to scientific character, but of prodigious practical importance. There is no question of its having produced very serious political consequences, and this is a remarkable illustration of the fact that no great addition can be made to the stock of human thought without profoundly disturbing the whole mass and moving it in the most unexpected directions. For the new theory of language has unquestionably produced a new theory of race. The assumption, it is true, that affinities between the tongues spoken by a number of communities are conclusive evidence of their common lineage is one which no scholar would accept without considerable qualification; but this assumption has been widely made and in quarters and among classes where the discoveries out of which it grew are very imperfectly appreciated and understood. There seems to me no doubt that modern philology has suggested a grouping of people quite unlike anything that had been thought of before. If you examine the bases proposed for common nationality before the new knowledge, growing out of the study of Sanskrit, had been popularized in Europe, you will find them extremely unlike those which are now advocated and even passionately advocated on parts of the Continent. For the most part the older bases theoretically suggested were common history, common prolonged subjection to the same sovereign, common civilization, common religion, sometimes a common language, but then a common vernacular language. That people not necessarily understanding one another's tongue should be grouped together politically on the ground of linguistic affinities assumed to prove community of descent is quite a new idea. Nevertheless, we owe to it, at all events in part, the vast development of German nationality; and we certainly owe to it the pretensions of the Russion Empire to at least a presidency over all Sclavonic communities. The theory is, perhaps, stretched to the point at which it is nearest breaking when men, and particularly Frenchmen, speak of the Latin race. India has given to the world comparative philology and comparative mythology, it may yet give us a new science not less valuable than the sciences of language and of folk lore. I hesitate to call it comparative jurisprudence, because, if it ever exists, its area will be so much wider than the field of law. For India not only contains—or to speak more accurately did contain—an Aryan language older than any other descendant of the common mother tongue, and a variety of names of natural objects less perfectly crystallized than elsewhere into fabulous personages, but it includes a whole world of Aryan institutions, Aryan customs, Aryan laws Ayran ideas, Aryan beliefs, in a far earlier stage of growth and development than any which survive beyond its borders." There are undoubtedly in it the materials for a new science, possibly including many branches. To create it, indeed, to give it more than a begining will require many volumes to be written and many workers to lend their aid, and it is because I am not without hope that some of these workers will be found here that I now proceed to show, not indeed that the attempt to produce such a scheme will succeed, but that the undertaking is conceivable and practicable. But first let me try to give some sort of answer to the question which probably has occurred to many minds, why is it that all things Aryan are older in India than elsewhere? The chief secret, a very simple one, lies probably in the extreme isolation of the country until it was opened by maritime adventure. Approached not by sea but by land, there is no portion of earth into which it is harder to penetrate. Shut in by the Himalayas and their offshoots, it lies like a world apart. The great roads between Western and Eastern Asia probably lay always to the north, as they did in the time of Marco Polo, connecting what was once and still is the seat of a great industrial community, Asia Minor and China. The India of Herodotus is obviously on the hither side of Indus; the sand of the great Indian desert which lies on the other bank was believed to extend to the end of the world. Megasthenes and Strabo both cautioned their readers against believing stories concerning the ancient history of the Indians, because they had never been conquered.

"The truth is that all immigrations into India after the original Aryan immigration and all conquests before the English conquest, including not only that of Alexander, but those of the Moguls, affected the people for more superficially than is assumed in current opinions. The true knowledge of India began with the era of distant navigation, and even down to our father's day it was extraordinarily slight. Even when maritime adventure did reveal something of the country it was only the coast populations which were in any degree known. It is worth while pausing to remark that these coast populations have very materially contributed, and still contribute, to form the ordinary European view of India. The French philosophical writers of the last century, whose opinions at one time exercised directly, and still exercise indirectly, considerable influence over the fortunes of mankind, were accustomed to theorize largely about the East, but though they had obtained some knowledge of China from the narratives of missionaries they obviously knew nothing about any part of India except the coast. 'The Histoire Philosophique des Indes,' a lengthy work by the Abbe Raynal and Diderot, which is said to have done more than any other book to diffuse those notions about the constitution of human society which had vast effect on the course of the first French Revolution, is little more, so far as it relates to India, than a superficial account of European dealings with the populations of the coast; a little way inland the writers profess to have found communities living in a state of nature and innocence. There were, of course, Englishmen at the end of the 18th century who knew India a great deal better than Raynal and Diderot, but there is a good instance of the common limitation of English ideas about India to its coast in a work which was famous in our own day. Mr. Buckle, in the general introduction to his History of Civilization, has derived all the destructive institutions of India and the peculiarities of its people from their consumption of rice. From the fact, he tells us, that the exclusive food of the natives of India is of an oxygenous rather than a carbonaceous character, it follows by an inevitable law that caste prevails, that oppression is rife, that rents are high, and that custom and law are stereotyped. The passage ought to be a caution against overbold generalization, for it unfortunately happens that the ordinary food of the people of India is not rice. It is a product of the coast, growing on the deltas of the great rivers and only at one point of the country extending any distance inland.

"Let me add that there is another product of the coast of India which furnishes some of the best intentioned of our countrymen with materials for a rather hasty generalization as to India as a whole. For it is in the cities of the coast and their neighbourhood that there has sprung up, under English influence, a thirst for knowledge and a standard of taste which are wholly new in India. From this part of India come those most interesting samples of the Native race who from time to time visit this country; but they are a growth of the coast, and there could be no greater mistake than to generalize from them as to the millions upon millions of men who fill the vast interior mass of India. If, passing beyond the fringe of British civilzation which is found at certain points of the Indian coasts, you enter the great interior block, you find that the ideas which it suggests are very different indeed from those current about India even in this country. Such ideas have little in common with the apparent belief of some educated persons here that Indians require nothing but School Boards and Normal Schools to turn them into Englishmen, and very much less in common with the brutal assumption of the English vulgar, that there is little to choose between the Indian and the Negro. No doubt the social state there to be observed can only be called barbarism if we could only get rid of unfavourable associations with the word; but it is the barbarism either of the very family of mankind to which we belong, or of races which have accepted its chief and most characteristic institutions. It is a barbarism which contains a great deal of our own civilization, with its elements as yet inseparate and not yet unfolded. All this interior of India has been most carefully observed and described by English functionaries from the administrative point of view, and their descriptions of it are included in hundreds of reports. But a more accessible and popular account of the state of idea, belief, and practice at the very centre of this great group of countries may be read in a series of most instructive papers, published by Mr. Lyall, a gentleman now high in Indian office. The province he describes, Berar, is specially well situated for such observations, for though relieved from internal disturbance, it has been has yet very imperfectly brought under British influences, being only held by the British Government in deposti from the great Mahomedan Prince of the South, the Nizam. There is no doubt that this is the real India, its barbarism—if I must use the word—imperceptibly sliding off in the British territories, until it ends at the cost in a dissolution, in which something like a likeness of our own civilization may be discerned. I spoke of the comparative preservation of primitive Aryan custom and idea in India as explicable in part through the geographical position of the country. But no reader of Mr. Lyall's papers can doubt that another powerful preservative has been the influence of religion and caste, an influence, however, of which I must warn my hearers that they will gain no accurate conception from the impressions generally given by the words I have used. European scholars having hitherto been chiefly interested in the ancient languages of India, and in the surprising inferences suggested by them, have very naturally acquiesced in the statements which the sole literary class has made about itself and its creed. But nothing can give a falser impression of the actual Brahminical religion than the sacred Brahminical literature. It represents itself as an organized religious system, whereas its great peculiarity, and I may add its chief interest, arises from its having no organization whatever. Incidentally, let me observe, we obtain a much more vivid impression of the prodigious effects upon Western Europe, I do not say of Christianity, but of an institution like the Christian Church, when we have under our observation in Central India a religion, no doubt, respecting belief, but having no organized direction, and thus debarred from making war on alien faiths and superstitions. Brahminism is, in fact, essentially a religion of compromise It reconciles itself with ancient forms of worship, and with new ones when they become sufficiently prevalent, by taking them up into itself and by accepting the fashionable diversity as an incarnation of Vishnu or Siva. Thus Brahminism does not destory but preserves older beliefs, and with them the institutions which many of them consecrate and hold together. It cannot be doubted that Central India thus reproduces the old Heathen world which Christianity destroyed. In the countries described by Mr. Lyall, every brook, every grove, every jutting rock has its divinity; only with none of them is there any association of beauty; the genius of the race, radically differing in this from the Hellenic genius, clothes them exclusively with grotesque or terrible forms. What is more to my present purpose, every pursuit, every power beneficent or maleficent, is consecrated by a supernatural influence. Thus ancient practices and customs little protected by law have always been protected by religion, nor would it be difficult to obtain the same protection for new laws if sternly enforced and for new manifestations of irresistable authority. I am persuaded that if the British Government of India were not the offspring of a free and Christian community nothing would have been easier for it then to obtain that deification and worship which have seemed to some so monstrous when they were given to the Roman Emperors. In that mental atmosphere it would probably have grown up spontaneously and, as a matter of fact, some well-known Indian anecdotes narrate the severity which has had to be used in repressing minor and isolated instances of the same tendency. One brave soldier and skilful statesman is remembered in India, not only for his death at the head of the storming party which had just made its way into Delhi, but for having found himself the centre of a new faith and the object of a new worship, and for having endeavoured to coerce his disciples into disbelief by hearty and systematic flogging. The common religious sanction binding the various groups of native Indian society together finds an outward and practical expression in the usages of caste. Here, again, the nearly exclusive attention paid in Europe to the Brahminical literature has spread abroad very erroneous idea of a remarkable institution. The Brahminical theory of three or four universal castes has certainly considerable indirect influence; but the division of Hindoo society into accurately defined strata—if it ever existed as a fact, which it probably did not—exists no longer. There is only one perfect universal caste, that of the Brahmins; there are a certain number of isolated dynasties and communities pretending to belong to the second of the theoretical castes; but, in the majority of instances, caste is only the name for a number of practices which are followed by each one, of a multitude of groups of men, whether such a group be ancient and neutral, modern or artificial. As a rule, every trade, profession, guild, tribe, clan, is also a caste, and the members of a caste not only have their own special objects of worship selected from the Hindoo Pantheon or adapted into it, but they exclusively eat together and exclusively intermarry. You will see at once that a solidity is thus given to all groups of men which has no counterpart in the Western world, and you can understand, I think, without difficulty how it is that all the old natural elements of society have been preserved under the influence of caste in extraordinary completeness along with the institutions and ideas which are their appendage. At the same time Mr. Lyall explains that the process of founding castes still continues, especially sectarian castes. A new sect increasing in numbers and power becomes a new caste. Even this dissolution and reconstruction tend, however, on the whole, to preserve the ancient social order. In Western Europe if a group breaks up, its members can only form a new one by voluntary agreement. In Central India they would recombine on the footing and on the model of a natural family.

(To be continued.)

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Bombay, 17th October 1873.

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